

Connecting via Winsock to STN

SEARCH NOTES

10/625, 420

3/9/05

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PASSWORD:

* * * * * RECONNECTED TO STN INTERNATIONAL * * * * *
SESSION RESUMED IN FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, WPIDS'
AT 16:09:36 ON 09 MAR 2005
FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 16:09:36 ON 09 MAR 2005
FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 16:09:36 ON 09 MAR 2005
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FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:09:36 ON 09 MAR 2005
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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	64.99	238.51
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-0.73	-2.92

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:52:21 ON 09 MAR 2005)

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 14:52:45 ON 09 MAR 2005

E DOCOSAHEXAENOIC ACID/CN

L1 3925 S E3

L2 59903 S (DOCOSAHEXAEN?) OR "DHA" OR (FISH OIL?) OR ((SHELLFISH? OR TU

L3 59904 S L1 OR L2

L4 10989 S (OMEGA (W) 3 (W) FATTY (W) ACID?)

L5 63796 S (OMEGA(W)6(W)FATTY(W)ACID?) OR LINOLEN? OR STEARIDON? OR EICO

L6 292920 S APPETITE OR (FOOD INTAKE) OR (FOOD CONSUMPTION) OR (FOOD INGE

L7 10990363 S DECREASE OR REDUC? OR SUPPRESS?

L8 847832 S OBES? OR OVERWEIGHT OR FAT

L9 38293 S LEPTIN OR (OBES? PROTEIN?)

L10 72611 S L6 (L) L7

L11 175506 S L7 (L) L8

L12 17515 S L10 AND L11

L13 223 S L12 AND L3

L14 223 S L12 (L) L3

L15 58 S L13 AND (INFANT? OR CHILD? OR ADULT?)

L16 33 DUP REM L15 (25 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:03:46 ON 09 MAR 2005

L17 0 S (DECREAS? OR REDUC? OR SUPPRESS? OR INHIBIT?) (L) (APPETITE O

L18 0 S (MODULAT? OR DECREAS? OR REDUC? OR SUPPRESS? OR INHIBIT?) (W)

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 15:22:34 ON 09 MAR 2005

L19 70040 S (DECREAS? OR REDUC? OR SUPPRESS? OR INHIBIT?) (L) (APPETITE O

L20 15581 S (MODULAT? OR DECREAS? OR REDUC? OR SUPPRESS? OR INHIBIT?) (W)

L21 70141 S L19 OR L20
L22 309 S L3 (L) L21
L23 197 S L22 AND L8
L24 7 S L23 AND (INFANT?)
L25 4 DUP REM L24 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
SAVE ALL L10625420/L

=> s 18 or (weight (5A) control) or (weight (5A) loss) or (weight (5A) reduc?)
L26 1148006 L8 OR (WEIGHT (5A) CONTROL) OR (WEIGHT (5A) LOSS) OR (WEIGHT
(5A) REDUC?)

=> s 18 or (weight (A) control?) or (weight (A) loss) or (weight (A) reduc?)
L27 996933 L8 OR (WEIGHT (A) CONTROL?) OR (WEIGHT (A) LOSS) OR (WEIGHT
(A) REDUC?)

=> s (decreas? (A) appetite) or (reduc? (A) appetite) or ((decreas? or reduc? or
modulat? or suppress?) (A) (appetite or food intake or food consumption or food
ingestion))

3 FILES SEARCHED...

L28 18599 (DECREAS? (A) APPETITE) OR (REDUC? (A) APPETITE) OR ((DECREAS?
OR REDUC? OR MODULAT? OR SUPPRESS?) (A) (APPETITE OR FOOD INTAKE
OR FOOD CONSUMPTION OR FOOD INGESTION))

=> s 13 and 127
L29 17943 L3 AND L27

=> s 13 (P) 127
L30 11962 L3 (P) L27

=> s 13 (S) 127
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'L13 (S) L137'
L31 11199 L3 (S) L27

=> s 13 and 127 and 128
L32 24 L3 AND L27 AND L28

=> dup rem 132
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L32
L33 15 DUP REM L32 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
ANSWERS '1-5' FROM FILE MEDLINE
ANSWERS '6-7' FROM FILE BIOSIS
ANSWERS '8-10' FROM FILE CAPLUS
ANSWERS '11-14' FROM FILE EMBASE
ANSWER '15' FROM FILE WPIDS

=> d 133 1-15

L33 ANSWER 1 OF 15 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2
AN 2004530940 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 15501111
TI Effects of omega-3 fatty acid supplementation on tumor-bearing rats.
AU Ramos Eduardo J B; Middleton Frank A; Laviano Alessandro; Sato Tomoi;
Romanova Irina; Das Undurti N; Chen Chung; Qi Yong; Meguid Michael M
CS Surgical Metabolism and Nutrition Laboratory, Neuroscience Program,
Department of Surgery, SUNY Upstate Medical University, University
Hospital, Syracuse, NY 13210, USA.
NC 003568
SO Journal of the American College of Surgeons, (2004 Nov) 199 (5) 716-23.
Journal code: 9431305. ISSN: 1072-7515.
CY United States
DT (EVALUATION STUDIES)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English

FS Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
EM 200502
ED Entered STN: 20041026
Last Updated on STN: 20050202
Entered Medline: 20050201

L33 ANSWER 2 OF 15 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 3
AN 2004452642 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 15361649
TI Fish oil supplementation in the treatment of cachexia
in pancreatic cancer patients.
AU Brown Todd T; Zelnik Danielle L; Dobs Adrian S
CS Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Division of Endocrinology and
Metabolism, Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine, Baltimore,
MD 21287, USA.
SO International journal of gastrointestinal cancer, (2003) 34 (2-3) 143-50.
Ref: 50
Journal code: 101135379. ISSN: 1537-3649.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200501
ED Entered STN: 20040914
Last Updated on STN: 20050108
Entered Medline: 20050107

L33 ANSWER 3 OF 15 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 5
AN 97002878 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 8850217
TI Inhibition of lipolysis and muscle protein degradation by EPA in cancer
cachexia.
AU Tisdale M J
CS Pharmaceutical Sciences Institute, Aston University, Birmingham, United
Kingdom.
SO Nutrition (Burbank, Los Angeles County, Calif.), (1996 Jan) 12 (1 Suppl)
S31-3.
Journal code: 8802712. ISSN: 0899-9007.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199612
ED Entered STN: 19970128
Last Updated on STN: 19970128
Entered Medline: 19961206

L33 ANSWER 4 OF 15 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 6
AN 95251524 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 7733799
TI Dietary fish oil affects food intake, growth and
hematologic values of weanling rats.
AU Dominguez Z; Bosch V
CS Seccion de Lipidologia, Facultad de Medicina-Universidad Central de
Venezuela.
SO Archivos latinoamericanos de nutricion, (1994 Jun) 44 (2) 92-7.
Journal code: 0067507. ISSN: 0004-0622.
CY Venezuela
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199506

ED Entered STN: 19950608
Last Updated on STN: 19950608
Entered Medline: 19950601

L33 ANSWER 5 OF 15 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 7
AN 89292165 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 2786888
TI Interleukin-1-induced anorexia in the rat. Influence of prostaglandins.
AU Hellerstein M K; Meydani S N; Meydani M; Wu K; Dinarello C A
CS U.S. Department of Agriculture Human Nutrition Research Center on Aging,
Tufts University, Boston, Massachusetts.
NC A115614 (NIAID)
SO Journal of clinical investigation, (1989 Jul) 84 (1) 228-35.
Journal code: 7802877. ISSN: 0021-9738.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
EM 198908
ED Entered STN: 19900309
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19890803

L33 ANSWER 6 OF 15 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
DUPLICATE 4
AN 1996:272788 BIOSIS
DN PREV199698828917
TI Effects of zinc deficiency on concentrations of lipids in liver and plasma
of rats.
AU Eder, K.; Kirchgessner, M. [Reprint author]
CS Institut fuer Ernahrungsphysiologie, Technische Universitaet Muenchen,
D-85350 Freising, Germany
SO Trace Elements and Electrolytes, (1996) Vol. 13, No. 2, pp. 60-65.
ISSN: 0946-2104.
DT Article
General Review; (Literature Review)
LA English
ED Entered STN: 10 Jun 1996
Last Updated on STN: 10 Jun 1996

L33 ANSWER 7 OF 15 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 2001:277215 BIOSIS
DN PREV200100277215
TI Omega-3 fatty acids of fish oil function as fuel
partitioners by reducing body fat deposition and increasing lean
growth.
AU Tejero, Maria E. [Reprint author]; Nelson, Carolanne M. [Reprint author];
Freeland-Graves, Jeanne [Reprint author]; Lapillonne, Alexander; Heird,
William; Clarke, Steven D. [Reprint author]
CS Division of Nutritional Sciences, University of Texas, Austin, TX, USA
SO FASEB Journal, (March 7, 2001) Vol. 15, No. 4, pp. A289. print.
Meeting Info.: Annual Meeting of the Federation of American Societies for
Experimental Biology on Experimental Biology 2001. Orlando, Florida, USA.
March 31-April 04, 2001.
CODEN: FAJOEC. ISSN: 0892-6638.
DT Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LA English
ED Entered STN: 13 Jun 2001
Last Updated on STN: 19 Feb 2002

L33 ANSWER 8 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
AN 2004:120715 CAPLUS
DN 140:152024

TI Compositions comprising polyunsaturated fatty acid (PUFAs) for the control of appetite and body weight management
 IN Auestad, Nancy A.; Wolf, Tina D.; Huang, Yung-Sheng
 PA Abbott Laboratories, USA
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 62 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2004012727	A1	20040212	WO 2003-US23708	20030730
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR				
PRAI	US 2002-401466P	P	20020806		

L33 ANSWER 9 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 AN 2004:550752 CAPLUS
 DN 141:94354
 TI Compositions comprising polyunsaturated fatty acids for appetite control
 IN Auestad, Nancy; Wolf, Tina D.; Huang, Yung-sheng
 PA USA
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 24 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 602,169.
 CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2004132819	A1	20040708	US 2003-625420	20030723
PRAI	US 2002-401466P	P	20020806		
	US 2003-602169	A2	20030624		

L33 ANSWER 10 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 AN 2004:182540 CAPLUS
 DN 140:210791
 TI Methods and compositions for **weight control**
 IN Sunvold, Gregory Dean; Vickers, Robert Jason; Kelm, Gary Robert; Giovengo, Susan Liew; Meller, Steven Trevor
 PA The Iams Company, USA
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 12 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2004044079	A1	20040304	US 2003-654329	20030903
	WO 2004021799	A1	20040318	WO 2003-US27458	20030904
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR,				

L33 ANSWER 11 OF 15 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
on STN

AN 2004411636 EMBASE

TI **Fish oil** supplementation in the treatment of cachexia
in pancreatic cancer patients.

AU Brown T.T.; Zelnik D.L.; Dobs A.S.

CS A.S. Dobs, Johns Hopkins Univ. Sch. of Medicine, Div. of Endocrinology and
Metabolism, 1830 E. Monument Street, Baltimore, MD 21287, United States.
adobs@jhu.edu

SO International Journal of Gastrointestinal Cancer, (2004) 34/2-3 (143-150).
Refs: 50

ISSN: 0169-4197 CODEN: IJGCAJ

CY United States

DT Journal; General Review

FS 016 Cancer

037 Drug Literature Index

038 Adverse Reactions Titles

048 Gastroenterology

052 Toxicology

LA English

SL English

L33 ANSWER 12 OF 15 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
on STN

AN 2003462727 EMBASE

TI Cancer anorexia: Clinical implications, pathogenesis, and therapeutic
strategies.

AU Laviano A.; Meguid M.M.; Rossi-Fanelli F.

CS Dr. A. Laviano, Department of Clinical Medicine, University La Sapienza,
viale dell'Universita 37, 00185 Rome, Italy. alessandro.laviano@uniroma1.i
t

SO Lancet Oncology, (2003) 4/11 (686-694).

Refs: 76

ISSN: 1470-2045 CODEN: LOANBN

CY United States

DT Journal; General Review

FS 005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy

008 Neurology and Neurosurgery

016 Cancer

030 Pharmacology

037 Drug Literature Index

038 Adverse Reactions Titles

LA English

SL English

L33 ANSWER 13 OF 15 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
on STN

AN 2001040034 EMBASE

TI The cancer cachexia syndrome.

AU Fearon K.C.H.; Barber M.D.; Moses A.G.W.

CS Dr. K.C.H. Fearon, Dept. of Clin./Surg. Sci. (Surgery), University of
Edinburgh, Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, Lauriston Place, Edinburgh EH3
9YW, United Kingdom

SO Surgical Oncology Clinics of North America, (2001) 10/1 (109-126).

Refs: 123

ISSN: 1055-3207 CODEN: SOCAF7

CY United States

DT Journal; General Review

FS 016 Cancer

037 Drug Literature Index

LA English

SL English

L33 ANSWER 14 OF 15 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
on STN
AN 76033232 EMBASE
DN 1976033232
TI A comparative study of the urinary excretion of glucocorticoids and 11
deoxy 17 ketosteroids in a group of **obese** women.
AU Hendrikx A.; Meulepas E.; Heyns W.; De Moor P.
CS Rega Inst., Lab. Exp. Geneesk., Akad. Ziekenh. St. Rafael, Cathol. Univ.,
Leuven, Belgium
SO Annales d'Endocrinologie, (1974) 35/4 (508-520).
CODEN: ANENAG
DT Journal
FS 003 Endocrinology
LA French

L33 ANSWER 15 OF 15 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 1999-312227 [26] WPIDS
DNC C1999-092118
TI Nutritional supplement comprising carbohydrate, protein and fat,
useful for individual with **suppressed appetite** e.g.
individual undergoing drug therapy for attention deficit disorder.
DC B05 D13
IN BELL, S J; BISTRIAN, B R; FORSE, R A; JONES, R C
PA (BETH-N) BETH ISRAEL DEACONESS MEDICAL CENT; (MEDI-N) MEDICAL FOODS INC
CYC 1
PI US 5902797 A 19990511 (199926)* 6 A23L001-30
ADT US 5902797 A US 1997-966829 19971110
PRAI US 1997-966829 19971110
IC ICM A23L001-30
ICS A61K047-00

=> d cost

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CONNECT CHARGES	52.17	85.90
NETWORK CHARGES	1.32	4.38
SEARCH CHARGES	96.39	183.33
DISPLAY CHARGES	25.96	75.75
	-----	-----
FULL ESTIMATED COST	175.84	349.36
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-0.73	-2.92

IN FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, WPIDS' AT 16:18:17 ON 09 MAR 2005

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:52:21 ON 09 MAR 2005)

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 14:52:45 ON 09
MAR 2005

E DOCOSAHEXAENOIC ACID/CN

L1 3925 S E3
L2 59903 S (DOCOSAHEXAEN?) OR "DHA" OR (FISH OIL?) OR ((SHELLFISH? OR TU
L3 59904 S L1 OR L2
L4 10989 S (OMEGA (W) 3 (W) FATTY (W) ACID?)
L5 63796 S (OMEGA(W)6(W)FATTY(W)ACID?) OR LINOLEN? OR STEARIDON? OR EICO
L6 292920 S APPETITE OR (FOOD INTAKE) OR (FOOD CONSUMPTION) OR (FOOD INGE

L7 10990363 S DECREASE OR REDUC? OR SUPPRESS?
 L8 847832 S OBES? OR OVERWEIGHT OR FAT
 L9 38293 S LEPTIN OR (OBES? PROTEIN?)
 L10 72611 S L6 (L) L7
 L11 175506 S L7 (L) L8
 L12 17515 S L10 AND L11
 L13 223 S L12 AND L3
 L14 223 S L12 (L) L3
 L15 58 S L13 AND (INFANT? OR CHILD? OR ADULT?)
 L16 33 DUP REM L15 (25 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:03:46 ON 09 MAR 2005

L17 0 S (DECREAS? OR REDUC? OR SUPPRESS? OR INHIBIT?) (L) (APPETITE O
 L18 0 S (MODULAT? OR DECREAS? OR REDUC? OR SUPPRESS? OR INHIBIT?) (W)

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 15:22:34 ON 09 MAR 2005

L19 70040 S (DECREAS? OR REDUC? OR SUPPRESS? OR INHIBIT?) (L) (APPETITE O
 L20 15581 S (MODULAT? OR DECREAS? OR REDUC? OR SUPPRESS? OR INHIBIT?) (W)
 L21 70141 S L19 OR L20
 L22 309 S L3 (L) L21
 L23 197 S L22 AND L8
 L24 7 S L23 AND (INFANT?)
 L25 4 DUP REM L24 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
 SAVE ALL L10625420/L
 L26 1148006 S L8 OR (WEIGHT (5A) CONTROL) OR (WEIGHT (5A) LOSS) OR (WEIGHT
 L27 996933 S L8 OR (WEIGHT (A) CONTROL?) OR (WEIGHT (A) LOSS) OR (WEIGHT
 L28 18599 S (DECREAS? (A) APPETITE) OR (REDUC? (A) APPETITE) OR ((DECREAS
 L29 17943 S L3 AND L27
 L30 11962 S L3 (P) L27
 L31 11199 S L3 (S) L27
 L32 24 S L3 AND L27 AND L28
 L33 15 DUP REM L32 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l3 and (l27 or l28) and l9
 L34 121 L3 AND (L27 OR L28) AND L9

=> dup rem l34
 PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L34
 L35 55 DUP REM L34 (66 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
 ANSWERS '1-28' FROM FILE MEDLINE
 ANSWERS '29-38' FROM FILE BIOSIS
 ANSWERS '39-48' FROM FILE CAPLUS
 ANSWERS '49-55' FROM FILE EMBASE

=> s (increas? (3A) (leptin or obes? protein?)
 UNMATCHED LEFT PARENTHESIS '(INCREAS?'
 The number of right parentheses in a query must be equal to the
 number of left parentheses.

=> s (increas? (3A) (leptin or obes? protein?))
 4 FILES SEARCHED...
 L36 6501 (INCREAS? (3A) (LEPTIN OR OBES? PROTEIN?))

=> s l3 and (l27 or l28) and l36
 L37 9 L3 AND (L27 OR L28) AND L36

=> dup rem l37
 PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L37
 L38 5 DUP REM L37 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
 ANSWER '1' FROM FILE MEDLINE
 ANSWERS '2-4' FROM FILE CAPLUS
 ANSWER '5' FROM FILE EMBASE

=> d 138 1-5 ibib ed abs

L38 ANSWER 1 OF 5 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001367243 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11093926
TITLE: Development of leptin resistance in rat soleus muscle in response to high-fat diets.
AUTHOR: Steinberg G R; Dyck D J
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Human Biology and Nutritional Sciences, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, Canada N1G 2W1.
SOURCE: American journal of physiology. Endocrinology and metabolism, (2000 Dec) 279 (6) E1374-82.
Journal code: 100901226. ISSN: 0193-1849.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200106
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010702
Last Updated on STN: 20010702
Entered Medline: 20010628
ED Entered STN: 20010702
Last Updated on STN: 20010702
Entered Medline: 20010628
AB Direct evidence for leptin resistance in peripheral tissues such as skeletal muscle does not exist. Therefore, we investigated the effects of different high-fat diets on lipid metabolism in isolated rat soleus muscle and specifically explored whether leptin's stimulatory effects on muscle lipid metabolism would be reduced after exposure to high-fat diets. Control (Cont, 12% kcal fat) and high-fat [60% kcal safflower oil (n-6) (HF-Saff); 48% kcal safflower oil plus 12% fish oil (n-3)] diets were fed to rats for 4 wk. After the dietary treatments, muscle lipid turnover and oxidation in the presence and absence of leptin was measured using pulse-chase procedures in incubated resting soleus muscle. In the absence of leptin, phospholipid, diacylglycerol, and triacylglycerol (TG) turnover were unaffected by the high-fat diets, but exogenous palmitate oxidation was significantly increased in the HF-Saff group. In Cont rats, **leptin increased** exogenous palmitate oxidation (21.4 +/- 5.7 vs. 11.9 +/- 1.61 nmol/g, P = 0.019) and TG breakdown (39.8 +/- 5.6 vs. 27.0 +/- 5.2 nmol/g, P = 0.043) and decreased TG esterification (132.5 +/- 14.6 vs. 177.7 +/- 29.6 nmol/g, P = 0.043). However, in both high-fat groups, the stimulatory effect of leptin on muscle lipid oxidation and hydrolysis was eliminated. Partial substitution of **fish oil** resulted only in the restoration of leptin's inhibition of TG esterification. Thus we hypothesize that, during the development of **obesity**, skeletal muscle becomes resistant to the effects of leptin, resulting in the accumulation of intramuscular TG. This may be an important initiating step in the development of insulin resistance common in **obesity**.

L38 ANSWER 2 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:120715 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:152024
TITLE: Compositions comprising polyunsaturated fatty acid (PUFAs) for the control of appetite and body weight management
INVENTOR(S): Auestad, Nancy A.; Wolf, Tina D.; Huang, Yung-Sheng
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Abbott Laboratories, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 62 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004012727	A1	20040212	WO 2003-US23708	20030730
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-401466P P 20020806

ED Entered STN: 13 Feb 2004

AB Products, including nutritional products, dietary supplements and formulas, that contain long chain polyunsatd. fatty acids (LCPs or LC-PUFAs), specifically n-3 LCPs like DHA are described. Also a method of using such products to control appetite and help treat and/or prevent **obesity** and conditions of **overweight**, especially in a pediatric population is provided. Dietary DHA can act centrally as an antagonist of the CB1 receptor in the brain in opposition to the endocannabinoids that increase food intake. This is particularly advantageous when DHA is fed during periods of rapid brain growth such as infancy, childhood and adolescence.

L38 ANSWER 3 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:657602 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:364173

TITLE: Dietary **fish oil** increases lipid mobilization but does not decrease lipid storage-related enzyme activities in adipose tissue of insulin-resistant, sucrose-fed rats

AUTHOR(S): Peyron-Caso, Elodie; Quignard-Boulange, Annie; Laromiguiere, Muriel; Feing-Kwong-Chan, Sandrine; Veronese, Annie; Ardouin, Bernadette; Slama, Gerard; Rizkalla, Salwa W.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Diabetes-INSERM U341, Hotel-Dieu Hospital, Paris, 75004, Fr.

SOURCE: Journal of Nutrition (2003), 133(7), 2239-2243
CODEN: JONUAI; ISSN: 0022-3166

PUBLISHER: American Society for Nutritional Sciences

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

ED Entered STN: 24 Aug 2003

AB **Fish oil** feeding limits visceral **fat** accumulation in insulin-resistant rats. This may be due to increased **fat** mobilization or decreased lipid storage. Adipocytes were isolated from rats fed for 3 wk diets containing 57.5 g sucrose and 14 g lipids as **fish oil** (SF) or mixture of standard oils (SC) per 100 g feed; there was also a reference group (R). Substituting **fish oil** for standard oils protected rats from visceral **fat** hypertrophy, hypertriglyceridemia, and hyperglycemia. Stimulation of lipolysis was greater in adipocytes from SF-fed vs. SC-fed rats. Fatty acid synthase (FAS) activity was markedly lower in the liver, but not in the adipose tissues of rats fed SF. Lipoprotein lipase (LPL) activity was 2.2-fold higher in the adipose tissues, but not in the muscle in rats fed the SF vs. SC diet. The decrease in visceral **fat** in rats fed **fish oil** could be attributed to decreased blood plasma triacylglycerol concns. and/or increased lipid mobilization rather than to decreased lipid storage.

REFERENCE COUNT: 35 THERE ARE 35 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L38 ANSWER 4 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:316286 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:129346
TITLE: Increased Uncoupling Protein2 mRNA in White Adipose Tissue, and Decrease in Leptin, Visceral Fat , Blood Glucose, and Cholesterol in KK-Ay Mice Fed with Eicosapentaenoic and Docosahexaenoic Acids in Addition to Linolenic Acid
AUTHOR(S): Hun, Cha Seung; Hasegawa, Kyoko; Kawabata, Terue; Kato, Miyuki; Shimokawa, Teruhiko; Kagawa, Yasuo
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biochemistry, Jichi Medical School, Tochigi-ken, 329-0498, Japan
SOURCE: Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications (1999), 259(1), 85-90
CODEN: BBRC9; ISSN: 0006-291X
PUBLISHER: Academic Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

ED Entered STN: 24 May 1999

AB The effects of n-3 polyunsatd. fatty acids (n-3 PUFA) on **obesity** and diabetes were examined using KK-Ay mice fed with perilla oil (P), soybean oil (S), or lard (L), and those containing 30% **fish oil** (PF, SF, or LF), containing eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA = 9.9%) and **docosahexaenoic acid** (DHA = 18.0%). Perilla oil contained the largest proportion of linolenic acid (LNA = 61.9%). Computerized tomog. (CT) scans showed narrower areas of visceral **fat** in the abdominal cross sections of groups given **fish oil** (PF, SF, and LF) and lower leptin levels ($p < 0.05$ - $p < 0.001$) compared with controls (P, S, and L), without significant changes in energy intake and body weight. The highest plasma n-3 PUFA content ($21.31 \pm 0.35\%$) was attained with PF. This group contained 2.6-fold more plasma **DHA** ($p < 0.001$), and expressed 2.7-fold more UCP2 mRNA in white adipose tissue ($p < 0.01$) than in the P group. The epididymal **fat pad** ($p < 0.05$) weighed less, and levels of blood glucose ($p < 0.05$) and total cholesterol ($p < 0.01$) were reduced in PF compared with P.
(c) 1999 Academic Press.

REFERENCE COUNT: 39 THERE ARE 39 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L38 ANSWER 5 OF 5 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001127851 EMBASE
TITLE: Leptin and phospholipid-esterified **docosahexaenoic acid** concentrations in plasma of women: Observations during pregnancy and lactation.
AUTHOR: Rump P.; Otto S.J.; Hornstra G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: P. Rump, Department of Human Biology, Maastricht University, Nutrition/Toxicology Research Inst., PO Box 616, 6200 MD Maastricht, Netherlands. p.rump@hb.unimaas.nl
SOURCE: European Journal of Clinical Nutrition, (2001) 55/4 (244-251).
Refs: 41
ISSN: 0954-3007 CODEN: EJCNEQ
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 010 Obstetrics and Gynecology
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB Background: The n-3 fatty acid status changes during pregnancy and lactation. Plasma leptin concentrations and gene expression have been related to n-3 fatty acids. Objective: To investigate the relation between plasma leptin concentration and the **docosahexaenoic acid** (22:6n-3) content of plasma phospholipids during early pregnancy and the postpartum period. Design: Leptin (radioimmunoassay) and the phospholipid

fatty acid profile (capillary gas-liquid chromatography) were measured in plasma of women during two independent longitudinal observational studies. Dietary intake of n-3 fatty acids was also determined. Results: Within the first 10 weeks after the last menstrual period, an almost parallel **increase** in **leptin** concentration and the 22:6n-3 content (mg/l and % wt/wt) of plasma phospholipids was seen (study 1, n=21). During the postpartum period (study 2, n=57), leptin levels decreased quickly, preceding the changes in 22:6n-3 concentrations. During both studies, leptin concentrations did not consistently relate to dietary intake of n-3 fatty acids or to 22:6n-3 concentrations in plasma phospholipids. Before and during early pregnancy (study 1), significant positive associations between leptin levels and the total amount of phospholipid-associated fatty acids were found. No such association was seen during late pregnancy or the postpartum period (study 2). The postpartum decrease in leptin levels did not differ between lactating and non-lactating women. Conclusions: Not the 22:6n-3 content, but the total amount of phospholipid-associated fatty acids was related to plasma leptin concentration, before and during early pregnancy but not during late pregnancy and the postpartum period.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:52:21 ON 09 MAR 2005)

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 14:52:45 ON 09 MAR 2005

```

E DOCOSAHEXAENOIC ACID/CN
L1      3925 S E3
L2      59903 S (DOCOSAHEXAEN?) OR "DHA" OR (FISH OIL?) OR ((SHELLFISH? OR TU
L3      59904 S L1 OR L2
L4      10989 S (OMEGA (W) 3 (W) FATTY (W) ACID?)
L5      63796 S (OMEGA(W)6(W)FATTY(W)ACID?) OR LINOLEN? OR STEARIDON? OR EICO
L6      292920 S APPETITE OR (FOOD INTAKE) OR (FOOD CONSUMPTION) OR (FOOD INGE
L7      10990363 S DECREASE OR REDUC? OR SUPPRESS?
L8      847832 S OBES? OR OVERWEIGHT OR FAT
L9      38293 S LEPTIN OR (OBES? PROTEIN?)
L10     72611 S L6 (L) L7
L11     175506 S L7 (L) L8
L12     17515 S L10 AND L11
L13     223 S L12 AND L3
L14     223 S L12 (L) L3
L15     58 S L13 AND (INFANT? OR CHILD? OR ADULT?)
L16     33 DUP REM L15 (25 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

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FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:03:46 ON 09 MAR 2005

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L17     0 S (DECREAS? OR REDUC? OR SUPPRESS? OR INHIBIT?) (L) (APPETITE O
L18     0 S (MODULAT? OR DECREAS? OR REDUC? OR SUPPRESS? OR INHIBIT?) (W)

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FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 15:22:34 ON 09 MAR 2005

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L19     70040 S (DECREAS? OR REDUC? OR SUPPRESS? OR INHIBIT?) (L) (APPETITE O
L20     15581 S (MODULAT? OR DECREAS? OR REDUC? OR SUPPRESS? OR INHIBIT?) (W)
L21     70141 S L19 OR L20
L22     309 S L3 (L) L21
L23     197 S L22 AND L8
L24     7 S L23 AND (INFANT?)
L25     4 DUP REM L24 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
        SAVE ALL L10625420/L
L26     1148006 S L8 OR (WEIGHT (5A) CONTROL) OR (WEIGHT (5A) LOSS) OR (WEIGHT
L27     996933 S L8 OR (WEIGHT (A) CONTROL?) OR (WEIGHT (A) LOSS) OR (WEIGHT
L28     18599 S (DECREAS? (A) APPETITE) OR (REDUC? (A) APPETITE) OR ((DECREAS
L29     17943 S L3 AND L27
L30     11962 S L3 (P) L27

```

L31 11199 S L3 (S) L27
 L32 24 S L3 AND L27 AND L28
 L33 15 DUP REM L32 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
 L34 121 S L3 AND (L27 OR L28) AND L9
 L35 55 DUP REM L34 (66 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
 L36 6501 S (INCREAS? (3A) (LEPTIN OR OBES? PROTEIN?))
 L37 9 S L3 AND (L27 OR L28) AND L36
 L38 5 DUP REM L37 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s (l3 and l36)/ab
 QUALIFICATION NOT VALID FOR L3
 Field code qualifications can only be applied to text terms.

=> s ((l1 or l2) and l36)/ab
 QUALIFICATION NOT VALID FOR L1
 Field code qualifications can only be applied to text terms.

=> s (l2 and l36)/ab
 QUALIFICATION NOT VALID FOR L2
 Field code qualifications can only be applied to text terms.

=> s l3 and l36
 L39 13 L3 AND L36

=> dup rem
 ENTER L# LIST OR (END):L39
 PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L39
 L40 6 DUP REM L39 (7 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
 ANSWERS '1-2' FROM FILE MEDLINE
 ANSWERS '3-6' FROM FILE CAPLUS

=> d l40 1-6 ibib ed abs

L40 ANSWER 1 OF 6 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001270633 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11360128
 TITLE: Leptin and phospholipid-esterified **docosahexaenoic** acid concentrations in plasma of women: observations during pregnancy and lactation.
 AUTHOR: Rump P; Otto S J; Hornstra G
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Nutrition and Toxicology Research Institute, Maastricht (NUTRIM), The Netherlands.. p.rump@hb.unimaas.nl
 SOURCE: European journal of clinical nutrition, (2001 Apr) 55 (4) 244-51.
 Journal code: 8804070. ISSN: 0954-3007.
 PUB. COUNTRY: England: United Kingdom
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 200108
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010903
 Last Updated on STN: 20010903
 Entered Medline: 20010830
 ED Entered STN: 20010903
 Last Updated on STN: 20010903
 Entered Medline: 20010830
 AB BACKGROUND: The n-3 fatty acid status changes during pregnancy and lactation. Plasma leptin concentrations and gene expression have been related to n-3 fatty acids. OBJECTIVE: To investigate the relation between plasma leptin concentration and the **docosahexaenoic** acid (22:6n-3) content of plasma phospholipids during early pregnancy and the

postpartum period. DESIGN: Leptin (radioimmunoassay) and the phospholipid fatty acid profile (capillary gas-liquid chromatography) were measured in plasma of women during two independent longitudinal observational studies. Dietary intake of n-3 fatty acids was also determined. RESULTS: Within the first 10 weeks after the last menstrual period, an almost parallel **increase** in **leptin** concentration and the 22:6n-3 content (mg/l and % wt/wt) of plasma phospholipids was seen (study 1, n = 21). During the postpartum period (study 2, n = 57), leptin levels decreased quickly, preceding the changes in 22:6n-3 concentrations. During both studies, leptin concentrations did not consistently relate to dietary intake of n-3 fatty acids or to 22:6n-3 concentrations in plasma phospholipids. Before and during early pregnancy (study 1), significant positive associations between leptin levels and the total amount of phospholipid-associated fatty acids were found. No such association was seen during late pregnancy or the postpartum period (study 2). The postpartum decrease in leptin levels did not differ between lactating and non-lactating women. CONCLUSIONS: Not the 22:6n-3 content, but the total amount of phospholipid-associated fatty acids was related to plasma leptin concentration, before and during early pregnancy but not during late pregnancy and the postpartum period.

L40 ANSWER 2 OF 6 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 3
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001367243 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11093926
 TITLE: Development of leptin resistance in rat soleus muscle in response to high-fat diets.
 AUTHOR: Steinberg G R; Dyck D J
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Human Biology and Nutritional Sciences, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, Canada N1G 2W1.
 SOURCE: American journal of physiology. Endocrinology and metabolism, (2000 Dec) 279 (6) E1374-82.
 Journal code: 100901226. ISSN: 0193-1849.
 PUB. COUNTRY: United States
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 200106
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010702
 Last Updated on STN: 20010702
 Entered Medline: 20010628
 ED Entered STN: 20010702
 Last Updated on STN: 20010702
 Entered Medline: 20010628
 AB Direct evidence for leptin resistance in peripheral tissues such as skeletal muscle does not exist. Therefore, we investigated the effects of different high-fat diets on lipid metabolism in isolated rat soleus muscle and specifically explored whether leptin's stimulatory effects on muscle lipid metabolism would be reduced after exposure to high-fat diets. Control (Cont, 12% kcal fat) and high-fat [60% kcal safflower oil (n-6) (HF-Saff); 48% kcal safflower oil plus 12% **fish oil** (n-3)] diets were fed to rats for 4 wk. After the dietary treatments, muscle lipid turnover and oxidation in the presence and absence of leptin was measured using pulse-chase procedures in incubated resting soleus muscle. In the absence of leptin, phospholipid, diacylglycerol, and triacylglycerol (TG) turnover were unaffected by the high-fat diets, but exogenous palmitate oxidation was significantly increased in the HF-Saff group. In Cont rats, **leptin increased** exogenous palmitate oxidation (21.4 +/- 5.7 vs. 11.9 +/- 1.61 nmol/g, P = 0.019) and TG breakdown (39.8 +/- 5.6 vs. 27.0 +/- 5.2 nmol/g, P = 0.043) and decreased TG esterification (132.5 +/- 14.6 vs. 177.7 +/- 29.6 nmol/g, P = 0.043). However, in both high-fat groups, the stimulatory effect of leptin on muscle lipid oxidation and hydrolysis was eliminated. Partial substitution of **fish oil** resulted only in the restoration of leptin's inhibition of TG esterification. Thus we

hypothesize that, during the development of obesity, skeletal muscle becomes resistant to the effects of leptin, resulting in the accumulation of intramuscular TG. This may be an important initiating step in the development of insulin resistance common in obesity.

L40 ANSWER 3 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:120715 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:152024
TITLE: Compositions comprising polyunsaturated fatty acid (PUFAs) for the control of appetite and body weight management
INVENTOR(S): Auestad, Nancy A.; Wolf, Tina D.; Huang, Yung-Sheng
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Abbott Laboratories, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 62 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004012727	A1	20040212	WO 2003-US23708	20030730
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR			

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-401466P P 20020806

ED Entered STN: 13 Feb 2004

AB Products, including nutritional products, dietary supplements and formulas, that contain long chain polyunsatd. fatty acids (LCPs or LC-PUFAs), specifically n-3 LCPs like DHA are described. Also a method of using such products to control appetite and help treat and/or prevent obesity and conditions of overweight, especially in a pediatric population is provided. Dietary DHA can act centrally as an antagonist of the CB1 receptor in the brain in opposition to the endocannabinoids that increase food intake. This is particularly advantageous when DHA is fed during periods of rapid brain growth such as infancy, childhood and adolescence.

L40 ANSWER 4 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:657602 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:364173
TITLE: Dietary fish oil increases lipid mobilization but does not decrease lipid storage-related enzyme activities in adipose tissue of insulin-resistant, sucrose-fed rats
AUTHOR(S): Peyron-Caso, Elodie; Quignard-Boulange, Annie; Laromiguiere, Muriel; Feing-Kwong-Chan, Sandrine; Veronese, Annie; Ardouin, Bernadette; Slama, Gerard; Rizkalla, Salwa W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Diabetes-INSERM U341, Hotel-Dieu Hospital, Paris, 75004, Fr.
SOURCE: Journal of Nutrition (2003), 133(7), 2239-2243
CODEN: JONUAI; ISSN: 0022-3166
PUBLISHER: American Society for Nutritional Sciences
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 24 Aug 2003
AB Fish oil feeding limits visceral fat accumulation in

insulin-resistant rats. This may be due to increased fat mobilization or decreased lipid storage. Adipocytes were isolated from rats fed for 3 wk diets containing 57.5 g sucrose and 14 g lipids as **fish oil**

(SF) or mixture of standard oils (SC) per 100 g feed; there was also a reference

group (R). Substituting **fish oil** for standard oils protected rats from visceral fat hypertrophy, hypertriglyceridemia, and hyperglycemia. Stimulation of lipolysis was greater in adipocytes from SF-fed vs. SC-fed rats. Fatty acid synthase (FAS) activity was markedly lower in the liver, but not in the adipose tissues of rats fed SF. Lipoprotein lipase (LPL) activity was 2.2-fold higher in the adipose tissues, but not in the muscle in rats fed the SF vs. SC diet. The decrease in visceral fat in rats fed **fish oil** could be attributed to decreased blood plasma triacylglycerol concns. and/or increased lipid mobilization rather than to decreased lipid storage.

REFERENCE COUNT: 35 THERE ARE 35 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L40 ANSWER 5 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:316286 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:129346

TITLE: Increased Uncoupling Protein2 mRNA in White Adipose Tissue, and Decrease in Leptin, Visceral Fat, Blood Glucose, and Cholesterol in KK-Ay Mice Fed with Eicosapentaenoic and Docosahexaenoic Acids in Addition to Linolenic Acid

AUTHOR(S): Hun, Cha Seung; Hasegawa, Kyoko; Kawabata, Terue;

CORPORATE SOURCE: Kato, Miyuki; Shimokawa, Teruhiko; Kagawa, Yasuo
Department of Biochemistry, Jichi Medical School, Tochigi-ken, 329-0498, Japan

SOURCE: Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications (1999), 259(1), 85-90

CODEN: BBRCA9; ISSN: 0006-291X

PUBLISHER: Academic Press

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

ED Entered STN: 24 May 1999

AB The effects of n-3 polyunsatd. fatty acids (n-3 PUFA) on obesity and diabetes were examined using KK-Ay mice fed with perilla oil (P), soybean oil (S), or lard (L), and those containing 30% **fish oil** (PF, SF, or LF), containing eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA = 9.9%) and **docosahexaenoic acid** (DHA = 18.0%). Perilla oil contained the largest proportion of linolenic acid (LNA = 61.9%). Computerized tomog. (CT) scans showed narrower areas of visceral fat in the abdominal cross sections of groups given **fish oil** (PF, SF; and LF) and lower leptin levels ($p < 0.05$ - $p < 0.001$) compared with controls (P, S, and L), without significant changes in energy intake and body weight. The highest plasma n-3 PUFA content ($21.31 \pm 0.35\%$) was attained with PF. This group contained 2.6-fold more plasma **DHA** ($p < 0.001$), and expressed 2.7-fold more UCP2 mRNA in white adipose tissue ($p < 0.01$) than in the P group. The epididymal fat pad ($p < 0.05$) weighed less, and levels of blood glucose ($p < 0.05$) and total cholesterol ($p < 0.01$) were reduced in PF compared with P. (c) 1999 Academic Press.

REFERENCE COUNT: 39 THERE ARE 39 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L40 ANSWER 6 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:429281 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:170917

TITLE: Interaction of free fatty acids with human leptin

AUTHOR(S): Campbell, Fiona M.; Gordon, Margaret J.; Hoggard, Nigel; Dutta-Roy, Asim K.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Rowett Res. Inst., Aberdeen, AB21 9SB, UK

SOURCE: Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications

(1998), 247(3), 654-658
CODEN: BBRCA9; ISSN: 0006-291X

PUBLISHER: Academic Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

ED Entered STN: 13 Jul 1998

AB Relatively high concns. of leptin are present in plasma and it is thought to play a major role in lipid homeostasis. Leptin is reported to lower tissue triglyceride content by increasing intracellular oxidation of free fatty acids (FFA). However very little is known regarding the interaction between leptin and plasma FFA. The authors studied the interaction of FFA with leptin using a direct radiolabeled fatty acid binding assay, a fluorescence assay, electrophoretic mobility and autoradiobinding. All these data indicate that binding of FFA with leptin is reversible and shows a pos. co-operativity. The binding of FFA to leptin produces a change in the pI value of the leptin and also increased the electrophoretic mobility of the protein in native polyacrylamide gels. The change in leptin's electrophoretic mobility depends on the chain length and the number of double bonds of the fatty acid, as stearic acid, 18:0, had no effect, whereas oleic acid, 18:1n-9, linoleic acid, 18:2n-6, arachidonic acid, 20:4n-6, and docosahexaenoic acid, 22:6n-3, affected leptin's mobility to different degrees. The physiol. implication of leptin-FFA interaction is not known, however the interaction may depend on the plasma FFA composition and concentration which are known to vary in different pathol./physiol. conditions. (c) 1998 Academic Press.

REFERENCE COUNT: 37 THERE ARE 37 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d cost

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CONNECT CHARGES	75.03	108.76
NETWORK CHARGES	2.16	5.22
SEARCH CHARGES	103.95	190.89
DISPLAY CHARGES	48.02	97.81
	-----	-----
FULL ESTIMATED COST	229.16	402.68

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-5.84	-8.03

IN FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, WPIDS' AT 16:25:42 ON 09 MAR 2005

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:52:21 ON 09 MAR 2005)

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 14:52:45 ON 09 MAR 2005

E DOCOSAHEXAENOIC ACID/CN

L1	3925 S E3
L2	59903 S (DOCOSAHEXAEN?) OR "DHA" OR (FISH OIL?) OR ((SHELLFISH? OR TU
L3	59904 S L1 OR L2
L4	10989 S (OMEGA (W) 3 (W) FATTY (W) ACID?)
L5	63796 S (OMEGA(W)6(W)FATTY(W)ACID?) OR LINOLEN? OR STEARIDON? OR EICO
L6	292920 S APPETITE OR (FOOD INTAKE) OR (FOOD CONSUMPTION) OR (FOOD INGE
L7	10990363 S DECREASE OR REDUC? OR SUPPRESS?
L8	847832 S OBES? OR OVERWEIGHT OR FAT
L9	38293 S LEPTIN OR (OBES? PROTEIN?)
L10	72611 S L6 (L) L7

L11 175506 S L7 (L) L8
 L12 17515 S L10 AND L11
 L13 223 S L12 AND L3
 L14 223 S L12 (L) L3
 L15 58 S L13 AND (INFANT? OR CHILD? OR ADULT?)
 L16 33 DUP REM L15 (25 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:03:46 ON 09 MAR 2005

L17 0 S (DECREAS? OR REDUC? OR SUPPRESS? OR INHIBIT?) (L) (APPETITE O
 L18 0 S (MODULAT? OR DECREAS? OR REDUC? OR SUPPRESS? OR INHIBIT?) (W)

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 15:22:34 ON 09
 MAR 2005

L19 70040 S (DECREAS? OR REDUC? OR SUPPRESS? OR INHIBIT?) (L) (APPETITE O
 L20 15581 S (MODULAT? OR DECREAS? OR REDUC? OR SUPPRESS? OR INHIBIT?) (W)
 L21 70141 S L19 OR L20
 L22 309 S L3 (L) L21
 L23 197 S L22 AND L8
 L24 7 S L23 AND (INFANT?)
 L25 4 DUP REM L24 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
 SAVE ALL L10625420/L
 L26 1148006 S L8 OR (WEIGHT (5A) CONTROL) OR (WEIGHT (5A) LOSS) OR (WEIGHT
 L27 996933 S L8 OR (WEIGHT (A) CONTROL?) OR (WEIGHT (A) LOSS) OR (WEIGHT
 L28 18599 S (DECREAS? (A) APPETITE) OR (REDUC? (A) APPETITE) OR ((DECREAS
 L29 17943 S L3 AND L27
 L30 11962 S L3 (P) L27
 L31 11199 S L3 (S) L27
 L32 24 S L3 AND L27 AND L28
 L33 15 DUP REM L32 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
 L34 121 S L3 AND (L27 OR L28) AND L9
 L35 55 DUP REM L34 (66 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
 L36 6501 S (INCREAS? (3A) (LEPTIN OR OBES? PROTEIN?))
 L37 9 S L3 AND (L27 OR L28) AND L36
 L38 5 DUP REM L37 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
 L39 13 S L3 AND L36
 L40 6 DUP REM L39 (7 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s docosahexaen? and ((decreas? or reduc?) (A) (appetite or food?)) and obes? and
 (leptin or obes? protein?)

4 FILES SEARCHED...

L41 1 DOCOSAHEXAEN? AND ((DECREAS? OR REDUC?) (A) (APPETITE OR FOOD?))
 AND OBES? AND (LEPTIN OR OBES? PROTEIN?)

=> d 141

L41 ANSWER 1 OF 1 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

AN 2004-226326 [21] WPIDS

DNC C2004-089216

TI Use of long-chain n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids to control appetite and
 to treat and/or prevent **obesity** and conditions of overweight.

DC B05

IN AUESTAD, N; HUANG, Y; WOLF, T D; AUESTAD, N A

PA (AUES-I) AUESTAD N; (HUAN-I) HUANG Y; (WOLF-I) WOLF T D; (ABBO) ABBOTT LAB

CYC 102

PI WO 2004012727 A1 20040212 (200421)* EN 62 A61K031-232

RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IT LU MC NL PT RO
 SE SI SK TR

W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK
 DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR
 KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NI NO NZ OM PG PH
 PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VC VN
 YU ZA ZM ZW

US 2004132819 A1 20040708 (200445) A61K031-202

AU 2003256983 A1 20040223 (200453) A61K031-232

ADT WO 2004012727 A1 WO 2003-US23708 20030730; US 2004132819 A1 Provisional US
 2002-401466P 20020806, CIP of US 2003-602169 20030624, US 2003-625420
 20030723; AU 2003256983 A1 AU 2003-256983 20030730
 FDT AU 2003256983 A1 Based on WO 2004012727
 PRAI US 2002-401466P 20020806; US 2003-602169 20030624;
 US 2003-625420 20030723
 IC ICM A61K031-202; A61K031-232
 ICS A61P003-04

=> s (docosaehxaen? and ((decreas? or reduc?) (A) (appetite or food?)) and (obes?
 or overweight?))/ab

PROXIMITY OPERATION NOT ALLOWED

Certain operators may not be nested in combination with other
 operators. A nested operator is valid only when it occurs at the same
 level or above the operator outside the nested phrase as determined by
 the following precedence list:

1. Numeric
2. (W), (NOTW), (A), (NOTA)
3. (S), (NOTS)
4. (P), (NOTP)
5. (L), (NOTL)
6. AND, NOT
7. OR

For example, '(MONOCLONAL(W)ANTIBOD?)(L)ANTIGEN?' is valid since (W)
 is above (L) on the precedence list. However,
 '((THIN(W)LAYER)(L)PHOSPHOLIPID#)(A)LACTONE#' is not valid since (L)
 is below (A) on the precedence list. The only exception is the 'OR'
 operator. This operator may be used in combination with any other
 operator. For example, '(ATOMIC OR NUCLEAR)(W)REACTOR' is valid.

=> s (docosaehxaen? and ((decreas? or reduc?) (A) (appetite or food?)) and (obes?
 or overweight?))/ab

PROXIMITY OPERATION NOT ALLOWED

Certain operators may not be nested in combination with other
 operators. A nested operator is valid only when it occurs at the same
 level or above the operator outside the nested phrase as determined by
 the following precedence list:

1. Numeric
2. (W), (NOTW), (A), (NOTA)
3. (S), (NOTS)
4. (P), (NOTP)
5. (L), (NOTL)
6. AND, NOT
7. OR

For example, '(MONOCLONAL(W)ANTIBOD?)(L)ANTIGEN?' is valid since (W)
 is above (L) on the precedence list. However,
 '((THIN(W)LAYER)(L)PHOSPHOLIPID#)(A)LACTONE#' is not valid since (L)
 is below (A) on the precedence list. The only exception is the 'OR'
 operator. This operator may be used in combination with any other
 operator. For example, '(ATOMIC OR NUCLEAR)(W)REACTOR' is valid.

=> s (docosaehxaen? and ((decreas? or reduc?) (A) (appetite or food?)) and (obes?
 or overweight?))

L42 1 (DOCOSAHEXAEN? AND ((DECREAS? OR REDUC?) (A) (APPETITE OR FOOD?)
) AND (OBES? OR OVERWEIGHT?))

=> d 142

L42 ANSWER 1 OF 1 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

AN 2004-226326 [21] WPIDS
DNC C2004-089216
TI Use of long-chain n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids to control appetite and to treat and/or prevent **obesity** and conditions of **overweight**.
DC B05
IN AUESTAD, N; HUANG, Y; WOLF, T D; AUESTAD, N A
PA (AUES-I) AUESTAD N; (HUAN-I) HUANG Y; (WOLF-I) WOLF T D; (ABBO) ABBOTT LAB
CYC 102
PI WO 2004012727 A1 20040212 (200421)* EN 62 A61K031-232
RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IT LU MC NL PT RO
SE SI SK TR
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK
DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR
KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NI NO NZ OM PG PH
PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VC VN
YU ZA ZM ZW
US 2004132819 A1 20040708 (200445) A61K031-202
AU 2003256983 A1 20040223 (200453) A61K031-232
ADT WO 2004012727 A1 WO 2003-US23708 20030730; US 2004132819 A1 Provisional US
2002-401466P 20020806, CIP of US 2003-602169 20030624, US 2003-625420
20030723; AU 2003256983 A1 AU 2003-256983 20030730
FDT AU 2003256983 A1 Based on WO 2004012727
PRAI US 2002-401466P 20020806; US 2003-602169 20030624;
US 2003-625420 20030723
IC ICM A61K031-202; A61K031-232
ICS A61P003-04

=> s docosahexaen? and (((decreas? or reduc?) (A) (appetite or food?)) or (weight (A) control?) or (weight (A) loss)) and (obes? or overweight?))
UNMATCHED RIGHT PARENTHESIS 'ERWEIGHT?))'
The number of right parentheses in a query must be equal to the number of left parentheses.

=> s docosahexaen? and (((decreas? or reduc?) (A) (appetite or food?)) or (weight (A) control?) or (weight (A) loss)) and (obes? or overweight?)))
UNMATCHED RIGHT PARENTHESIS 'ERWEIGHT?)))))'
The number of right parentheses in a query must be equal to the number of left parentheses.

=> s docosahexaen? and (((decreas? or reduc?) (A) (appetite or food?)) or (weight (A) control?) or (weight (A) loss)) and (obes? or overweight?))
4 FILES SEARCHED...

L43 9 DOCOSAHEXAEN? AND (((DECREAS? OR REDUC?) (A) (APPETITE OR FOOD?)) OR (WEIGHT (A) CONTROL?) OR (WEIGHT (A) LOSS)) AND (OBES? OR OVERWEIGHT?))

=> dup rem 143
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L43
L44 9 DUP REM L43 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
ANSWER '1' FROM FILE MEDLINE
ANSWER '2' FROM FILE BIOSIS
ANSWER '3' FROM FILE CAPLUS
ANSWERS '4-5' FROM FILE EMBASE
ANSWERS '6-9' FROM FILE WPIDS

=> d 144 1-9 ibib ed abs

L44 ANSWER 1 OF 9 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004558719 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 15530150
TITLE: Weight reduction, but not a moderate intake of fish oil, lowers concentrations of inflammatory markers and PAI-1

antigen in **obese** men during the fasting and postprandial state.

AUTHOR: Jellema A; Plat J; Mensink R P
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Human Biology, Maastricht University, Maastricht, the Netherlands.
SOURCE: European journal of clinical investigation, (2004 Nov) 34 (11) 766-73.
Journal code: 0245331. ISSN: 0014-2972.
PUB. COUNTRY: England: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200502
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20041109
Last Updated on STN: 20050203
Entered Medline: 20050202

ED Entered STN: 20041109
Last Updated on STN: 20050203
Entered Medline: 20050202

AB BACKGROUND: In **obese** subjects, chronic low-grade inflammation contributes to an increased risk of metabolic abnormalities, which are reversed by **weight loss**. Sustained **weight loss**, however, is difficult to achieve and more insight into dietary approaches on anti-inflammatory responses in **obese** subjects is needed. In this respect, fish oil deserves attention. MATERIAL AND METHODS: Eleven **obese** men (BMI: 30-35 kg m(-2)) received daily fish oil (1.35 g n-3 fatty acids) or placebo capsules in random order for 6 weeks. Eight subjects continued with a weight reduction study that lasted 8 weeks. Mean **weight loss** was 9.4 kg. At the end of each experimental period a postprandial study was performed. RESULTS: Relative to fasting concentrations, interleukin-6 (IL-6) levels increased by 75% 2 h and by 118% 4 h after the meal (P < 0.001), when subjects consumed the control capsules. In contrast, C-reactive protein (C-RP) concentrations decreased slightly by 0.7% and 6.6% (P = 0.046), and those of plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 (PAI-1) antigen by, respectively, 26% and 53% (P < 0.001). Tumour necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-alpha; P = 0.330) and soluble TNF-receptor concentrations (sTNF-R55 and sTNF-R75; P = 0.451 and P = 0.108, respectively) did not change. Changes relative to fasting concentrations were not significantly affected by either fish oil or weight reduction. Absolute IL-6, C-RP, sTNF-R55, sTNF-R75, and PAI-1 antigen concentrations, however, were consistently lower after weight reduction, but not after fish oil consumption. CONCLUSION: For slightly **obese** subjects a moderate intake of fish oil does not have the same favourable effects on markers for a low-grade inflammatory state as weight reduction.

L44 ANSWER 2 OF 9 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:428905 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199497441905
TITLE: Abnormal essential fatty acid (EFA) pattern in **obese** children impact of **weight loss**.
AUTHOR(S): Frelut, M. L. [Reprint author]; Therond, P. [Reprint author]; Camus, M. C.; Cathelineau, L.; Navarro, J. [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Centre Therapeutique Pediatrique, 95580 Margency, 76019 Paris, France
SOURCE: International Journal of Obesity, (1994) Vol. 18, No. SUPPL. 2, pp. 165.
Meeting Info.: 7th International Congress on Obesity. Toronto, Ontario, Canada. August 20-25, 1994.
CODEN: IJOB DP. ISSN: 0307-0565.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
 Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
 LANGUAGE: English
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 3 Oct 1994
 Last Updated on STN: 4 Oct 1994
 ED Entered STN: 3 Oct 1994
 Last Updated on STN: 4 Oct 1994

L44 ANSWER 3 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:10217 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:69092
 TITLE: Compositions and methods for body weight management
 INVENTOR(S): Jandacek, Ronald James; Kelm, Gary Robert; Bharaj,
 Satinder Singh; Penafiel, Jorge Villanueva
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter & Gamble Co., USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 16 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002000042	A2	20020103	WO 2001-US19828	20010621
WO 2002000042	A3	20020404		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2410985	AA	20020103	CA 2001-2410985	20010621
EP 1294240	A2	20030326	EP 2001-946620	20010621
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
BR 2001011963	A	20030513	BR 2001-11963	20010621
JP 2004501170	T2	20040115	JP 2002-504835	20010621
NZ 522996	A	20041029	NZ 2001-522996	20010621
ZA 2002009662	A	20031023	ZA 2002-9662	20021128
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-603626	A 20000626
			WO 2001-US19828	W 20010621

ED Entered STN: 04 Jan 2002
 AB The present invention is for compns. and methods for managing the body weight of a subject using said compns. Weight management, particularly weight gain and loss, is effected by producing a sensation of satiety in said subjects. The method of managing body weight includes administering the composition prior to food consumption, concurrent with food consumption, as replacement for food consumption and combinations thereof.

L44 ANSWER 4 OF 9 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
 on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004314705 EMBASE
 TITLE: Diet composition and the risk of type 2 diabetes:
 Epidemiological and clinical evidence.
 AUTHOR: Parillo M.; Riccardi G.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Prof. G. Riccardi, Department of Clinical/Exp. Medicine,
 Federico II University Med. School, Naples, Italy.

SOURCE: gabriele.riccardi@unina.it
 British Journal of Nutrition, (2004) 92/1 (7-19).
 Refs: 137
 ISSN: 0007-1145 CODEN: BJNUAV
 COUNTRY: United Kingdom
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
 FILE SEGMENT: 003 Endocrinology
 006 Internal Medicine
 017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
 029 Clinical Biochemistry
 037 Drug Literature Index
 LANGUAGE: English
 SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB In the last 10 years nutritional research on diabetes has improved dramatically in terms of both number of studies produced and quality of methodologies employed. Therefore, it is now possible to attempt to provide the evidence on which nutritional recommendations for the prevention of type 2 diabetes could be based. We therefore performed a literature search and, among the papers published in indexed journals, we selected relevant epidemiological (mostly prospective) and controlled intervention studies. Lifestyle factors that have, so far, been consistently associated with increased risk of type 2 diabetes are **overweight** and physical inactivity. However, recent evidence from epidemiological studies has shown that the risk of type 2 diabetes is also associated with diet composition, particularly with: (1) low fibre intake; (2) a high trans fatty acid intake and a low unsaturated: saturated fat intake ratio; (3) absence of or excess alcohol consumption. All these factors are extremely common in Western populations and therefore the potential impact of any intervention on them is large: indeed, > 90 % of the general population has one or more of these risk factors. The ability to correct these behaviours in the population is estimated to reduce the incidence of diabetes by as much as 87%. Recent intervention studies have shown that type 2 diabetes can be prevented by lifestyle changes aimed at body-weight reduction, increased physical activity and multiple changes in the composition of the diet. Within this context, the average amount of **weight loss** needed is not large, about 5% initial weight, which is much less than the **weight loss** traditionally considered to be clinically significant for prevention of type 2 diabetes. In conclusion, new emphasis on prevention by multiple lifestyle modifications, including moderate changes in the composition of the habitual diet, might limit the dramatic increase in incidence of type 2 diabetes envisaged worldwide. .COPYRGT. ILSI 2004.

L44 ANSWER 5 OF 9 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
 on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003444725 EMBASE
 TITLE: Nutritional and metabolic modulation in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease management.
 AUTHOR: Schols A.M.W.J.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: A.M.W.J. Schols, Department of Respiratory Medicine, University Hospital Maastricht, P.O. Box 5800, 6202 AZ Maastricht, Netherlands. a.schols@pul.unimaas.nl
 SOURCE: European Respiratory Journal, Supplement, (2003) 22/46 (81s-86s).
 Refs: 61
 ISSN: 0904-1850 CODEN: ERJSEU
 COUNTRY: Denmark
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
 FILE SEGMENT: 006 Internal Medicine
 015 Chest Diseases, Thoracic Surgery and Tuberculosis
 029 Clinical Biochemistry
 LANGUAGE: English
 SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
 AB In this paper the perspective for nutritional modulation of systemic

impairment in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is discussed. Progressive **weight loss** is characterised by disease-specific elevated energy requirements unbalanced by dietary intake. Weight gain per se can be achieved by caloric supplementation while future studies may prove efficacy of amino acid modulation to stimulate protein synthesis and enhance muscle anabolism. Disproportionate muscle wasting resembles the cachexia syndrome as described in other chronic wasting diseases (cancer, chronic heart failure, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)). There is yet no adequate nutritional strategy available to treat cachexia in COPD. Muscle substrate metabolism has hardly been investigated, but the few data available point towards a decreased fat oxidative capacity that may show similarities with the "metabolic syndrome" as described in type II diabetes and **obesity** and could theoretically benefit from polyunsaturated fatty acid modulation. To adequately target the different therapeutic options, clearly more clinical (intervention) studies are needed in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease patients that are adequately characterised by local and systemic impairment and in which molecular and metabolic markers are linked to functional outcome.

L44 ANSWER 6 OF 9 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-226326 [21] WPIDS
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-089216
 TITLE: Use of long-chain n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids to control appetite and to treat and/or prevent **obesity** and conditions of **overweight**.
 DERWENT CLASS: B05
 INVENTOR(S): AUESTAD, N; HUANG, Y; WOLF, T D; AUESTAD, N A
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (AUES-I) AUESTAD N; (HUA-I) HUANG Y; (WOLF-I) WOLF T D; (ABBO) ABBOTT LAB
 COUNTRY COUNT: 102
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2004012727	A1	20040212	(200421)*	EN	62
RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IT LU MC NL PT RO SE SI SK TR					
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW					
US 2004132819	A1	20040708	(200445)		
AU 2003256983	A1	20040223	(200453)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2004012727	A1	WO 2003-US23708	20030730
US 2004132819	A1 Provisional	US 2002-401466P	20020806
	CIP of	US 2003-602169	20030624
		US 2003-625420	20030723
AU 2003256983	A1	AU 2003-256983	20030730

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2003256983	A1 Based on	WO 2004012727

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2002-401466P 20020806; US
 2003-602169 20030624; US

2003-625420

20030723

ED 20040326

AN 2004-226326 [21] WPIDS

AB WO2004012727 A UPAB: 20040326

NOVELTY - Decreasing the appetite comprises enteral administration of long-chain n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFA) (I).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(1) modulating appetite comprising enteral administration of (I) and long-chain n-6 PUFA (II);

(2) antagonizing the cannabinoid (CB1) receptor in the brain comprising administration of (I);

(3) decreasing the incidence of **obesity** or **overweight** status in a population comprising enteral administration of (I) to at least some members of the population to negatively modulate the appetite;

(4) increasing serum leptin levels of a human or other mammal comprising administration of (I) to increase postprandial serum leptin levels; and

(5) reducing the appetite of a human or other mammal by administration of (I) to increase serum leptin levels.

ACTIVITY - Anorectic.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - CB1 receptor antagonist.

USE - (I) is used to decrease or modulate appetite and to decrease the incidence of **obesity** or **overweight** status in a population (claimed), especially children. The effect of (I) on appetite was studied in rat pups by rearing them on different n-3 PUFA formulations and assessing food intake after weaning. The results revealed that rats which were previously fed with dietary **docosahexaenoic** acid (DHA) showed up to 12% decrease in food consumption in comparison to those previously fed with formulas without DHA.
Dwg.0/0

L44 ANSWER 7 OF 9 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-372009 [40] WPIDS

DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-105287

TITLE: Composition useful for treating diabetes comprises chromium complex and conjugated fatty acid or alcohol.

DERWENT CLASS: B04 B05

INVENTOR(S): GREENBERG, D; KATZ, D P; KOMOROWSKI, J R

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (GREE-I) GREENBERG D; (KATZ-I) KATZ D P; (KOMO-I) KOMOROWSKI J R; (NUTR-N) NUTRITION 21 INC

COUNTRY COUNT: 98

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2002024180	A2	20020328	(200240)*	EN	23
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ					
NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW					
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK					
DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR					
KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PH PL PT RO					
RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW					
US 2002081315	A1	20020627	(200245)		
AU 2001094602	A	20020402	(200252)		
US 2003091654	A1	20030515	(200335)		
EP 1357977	A2	20031105	(200377)	EN	
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT					
RO SE SI TR					
JP 2004509143	W	20040325	(200422)		53
EP 1357977	B1	20040721	(200449)	EN	
R: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE TR					
DE 60104450	E	20040826	(200456)		
US 6809115	B2	20041026	(200470)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2002024180	A2	WO 2001-US29422	20010920
US 2002081315	A1 Provisional	US 2000-234474P	20000921
	Provisional	US 2001-296688P	20010606
		US 2001-957876	20010920
AU 2001094602	A	AU 2001-94602	20010920
US 2003091654	A1 Provisional	US 2000-234474P	20000921
	Provisional	US 2001-296688P	20010606
	Div ex	US 2001-957876	20010920
		US 2002-319328	20021212
EP 1357977	A2	EP 2001-975262	20010920
		WO 2001-US29422	20010920
JP 2004509143	W	WO 2001-US29422	20010920
		JP 2002-528216	20010920
EP 1357977	B1	EP 2001-975262	20010920
		WO 2001-US29422	20010920
DE 60104450	E	DE 2001-00104450	20010920
		EP 2001-975262	20010920
		WO 2001-US29422	20010920
US 6809115	B2 Provisional	US 2000-234474P	20000921
	Provisional	US 2001-296688P	20010606
		US 2001-957876	20010920

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2001094602	A Based on	WO 2002024180
EP 1357977	A2 Based on	WO 2002024180
JP 2004509143	W Based on	WO 2002024180
EP 1357977	B1 Based on	WO 2002024180
DE 60104450	E Based on	EP 1357977
	Based on	WO 2002024180

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2001-296688P 20010606; US
2000-234474P 20000921; US
2001-957876 20010920; US
2002-319328 20021212

ED 20020626

AN 2002-372009 [40] WPIDS

AB WO 200224180 A UPAB: 20020626

NOVELTY - Composition comprises at least one chromium complex and a conjugated fatty acid or alcohol.

ACTIVITY - Antidiabetic; Antilipemic; Anorectic.

A daily dose of one tablet containing chromium nicotinate (500 mu g) and conjugated linoleic acid (500 mg) was orally administered to an insulin-dependent diabetic patient. Over the course of several days an improvement in glucose uptake in the patient was observed and insulin dependence was reduced. The chromium nicotinate in combination with linoleic acid acted synergistically to improve the patient's glucose tolerance and to treat diabetes.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given in the source material.

USE - Used for reducing body fat, improving insulin sensitivity, reducing hyperglycemia, reducing hypercholesterolemia and treating **obesity** (all claimed) and for treating insulin-dependent diabetes.

ADVANTAGE - The composition provides a more effective and less expensive treatment for diabetes and **obesity** with minimal side effects. The composition reduces or eliminates the need for administration of insulin in patients with type I diabetes and produces a synergistic effect on glucose uptake under both basal (without insulin) and stimulated

(with insulin) conditions. The administration of the composition also provides a synergistic, **weight loss** effect.
Dwg.0/3

L44 ANSWER 8 OF 9 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-367054 [35] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-097191
TITLE: Foodstuffs, such as tofu, for promoting basal metabolism
and for preventing **overweight**, contains
docosahexaenoic acid as active ingredient.
DERWENT CLASS: D13
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (ASAH-N) ASAHI SHOKUHHIN KOGYO KK; (JANI-N) JANIFU TECH KK
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
JP 2002315535	A	20021029	(200335)*		7

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 2002315535	A	JP 2001-122613	20010420

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 2001-122613 20010420

ED 20030603

AN 2003-367054 [35] WPIDS

AB JP2002315535 A UPAB: 20030603

NOVELTY - A foodstuffs for promoting a basal metabolism and for preventing **overweight** contains **docosahexaenoic** acid (DHA) as an active ingredient.

ACTIVITY - Anorectic. 41 healthy female (19.6 plus or minus 1.2 years old) was divided into 2 groups (21 examination groups and 20 control groups). **Docosahexaenoic** acid (DHA) soybean milk drink (200 cc) was given to examination group for six weeks every day. Corn oil containing soy bean milk drink (200 cc) of contrast was given to control group for every day. The body weight and basal metabolism amount were measured 3 times at the time of the test completion after three weeks of ingestion starts. The subcutaneous fat amount, visceral-fat amount and the muscular amount were measured. Simultaneously blood was taken and serum lipid and thyroid hormone was measured. After six months, the basal metabolism amount was measured. The result showed that the basal metabolism amount and thyroid hormone were increased by using DHA soybean milk drink compared to corn oil containing soybean milk drink. The DHA soybean milk effectively suppressed the increased body fat.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - As foodstuffs such as tofu, soybean, milk, drink bread, ice cream, cake, fishery paste product mayonnaise, margarine dressing and confectionery etc., for promoting basal metabolism and **weight loss**.

ADVANTAGE - The foodstuff is safe and effectively reduces the **overweight** without changing every day eating habits. The foodstuff can be preserved for long period of time with good quality.

Dwg.0/0

L44 ANSWER 9 OF 9 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-025885 [03] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 1997-011834 [01]; 2001-183074 [18]; 2001-191564 [19];
2002-443183 [47]; 2002-690385 [74]; 2004-675631 [66]
DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-007216
TITLE: Manipulating the rate of upper gastrointestinal transit
of a substance in a mammal by orally or enterally

administering composition comprising active agents.
 DERWENT CLASS: B04 B05 D16 S03
 INVENTOR(S): LIN, H C
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (CEDA-N) CEDARS SINAI MEDICAL CENT
 COUNTRY COUNT: 95
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2001076631	A2	20011018	(200203)*	EN	81
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW					
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW					
AU 2001051396	A	20011023	(200213)		
EP 1274449	A2	20030115	(200306)	EN	
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR					
US 6558708	B1	20030506	(200338)		
KR 2003025915	A	20030329	(200346)		
BR 2001010317	A	20030708	(200364)		
MX 2002010030	A1	20030901	(200465)		
US 2005014693	A1	20050120	(200512)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2001076631	A2	WO 2001-US11238	20010407
AU 2001051396	A	AU 2001-51396	20010407
EP 1274449	A2	EP 2001-924772	20010407
		WO 2001-US11238	20010407
US 6558708	B1 Cont of	US 1995-442843	19950517
	Cont of	US 1997-832307	19970403
	CIP of	US 1999-359583	19990722
	CIP of	US 1999-420046	19991018
		US 2000-546119	20000410
KR 2003025915	A	KR 2002-713608	20021010
BR 2001010317	A	BR 2001-10317	20010407
		WO 2001-US11238	20010407
MX 2002010030	A1	WO 2001-US11238	20010407
		MX 2002-10030	20021010
US 2005014693	A1 Cont of	US 1995-442843	19950517
	Cont of	US 1997-832307	19970403
	CIP of	US 1999-359583	19990722
	CIP of	US 1999-374142	19990811
	CIP of	US 1999-374143	19990811
	CIP of	US 1999-420046	19991018
	CIP of	US 2000-546119	20000410
	Div ex	US 2001-837797	20010417
	Cont of	US 2004-810020	20040326
		US 2004-853824	20040526

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2001051396	A Based on	WO 2001076631
EP 1274449	A2 Based on	WO 2001076631
US 6558708	B1 Cont of	US 5977175
BR 2001010317	A Based on	WO 2001076631
MX 2002010030	A1 Based on	WO 2001076631

US 2005014693 Al Cont of US 5977175
 CIP of US 6558708
 CIP of US 6562629

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2000-546119 20000410; US
 1995-442843 19950517; US
 1997-832307 19970403; US
 1999-359583 19990722; US
 1999-420046 19991018; WO
 2000-US22030 20000811; WO
 2000-US22168 20000811

ED 20020114

AN 2002-025885 [03] WPIDS

CR 1997-011834 [01]; 2001-183074 [18]; 2001-191564 [19]; 2002-443183 [47];
2002-690385 [74]; 2004-675631 [66]

AB WO 200176631 A UPAB: 20050218

NOVELTY - Manipulating the rate of upper gastrointestinal transit of a substance in a mammal involves administering:

- (a) active lipid;
- (b) serotonin (agonist) or serotonin re-uptake inhibitor;
- (c) peptide YY or its functional analog;
- (d) calcitonin gene-related peptide or its functional analog;
- (e) adrenergic agonist;
- (f) opioid agonist;
- (g) combination of (a) - (e) and/or (f); or
- (h) antagonists of receptors for (b) - (e) and/or (f).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Manipulating the rate of upper gastrointestinal transit (M1) of a substance, or satiety (M2) in a mammal involves administering composition comprising an active agent by an oral or enteral delivery route to the mammal. The active agent is:

- (a) active lipid;
- (b) serotonin, serotonin agonist or serotonin re-uptake inhibitor;
- (c) peptide YY or peptide YY functional analogs;
- (d) calcitonin gene-related peptide or its functional analogs;
- (e) adrenergic agonist;
- (f) opioid agonist;
- (g) combination of any of (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and/or (f); or
- (h) antagonists of receptors for any of (b), (c), (d), (e) and/or (f).

The mammal has an intrinsic cholinergic afferent neural pathway projecting from a peptide YY-sensitive primary sensory neuron in the intestinal wall to a prevertebral celiac ganglion and having an adrenergic efferent neural pathway projecting from the ganglion to at least one enterochromaffin cells in the intestinal mucosa and/or to a serotonergic interneuron linked in a myenteric plexus and/or submucous plexus to an opioid interneuron with at least one neural connections to the central nervous system and back to the gut projecting from ganglion.

The opioid interneuron is also linked by an intestinofungal opioid pathway projecting to the ganglion. The active agent selected from (a) - (g) is delivered to activate the cholinergic intestino-fungal pathway, at least one prevertebral ganglionic pathway, adrenergic efferent neural pathway, the serotonergic interneuron and/or the opioid interneuron, and (h) is administered to block their activation.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) inducing satiety (M3) in the mammal involving administering the active agents selected from (a) - (g);

(2) treatment of visceral pain or visceral hypersensitivity (M4) in the human subject involving administering the active agent selected from (b) - (f);

(3) manipulation of post-prandial visceral blood flow (M5) to the gastrointestinal tract of the mammal involves administering the active agent selected from (a) - (h) ((a) - (e) are delivered to activate the cholinergic intestino-fungal pathway, at least one prevertebral ganglionic pathway, adrenergic efferent neural pathway, the serotonergic interneuron and/or the opioid interneuron, thus to increase the flow of the blood to the

gastrointestinal tract, and (h) is administered to block their activation, thus decreasing the flow of the blood to the tract);

(4) prolongation of the residence time (M6) of an orally or enterally administered substance by promoting its dissolution, bioavailability and/or absorption in the small intestine involves administering at least one dose of an anti-atherogenic, anti-diarrheal, digestion, dissolution, absorption promoting and/or upper gastrointestinal transit slowing composition having a carrier and a dispersion having (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) or (f); and

(5) transmitting to and replicating (M7) at a second location in the central nervous system a serotonergic neural signal originating at a first location in the proximal or distal gut of the mammal involves administering the mammal the active substance selected from (a), (b), (c) or (d).

The composition delivers active agent to the first location in the proximal or distal gut, thus serotonergic neural signal is transmitted via the prevertebral ganglion and is replicated at the second location as a serotonergic neural signal. The active agent is delivered simultaneously with an adrenoreceptor antagonist, the adrenoreceptor antagonist is also delivered orally or enterally.

ACTIVITY - Analgesic; Immunomodulator; Antiinflammatory; Antidiarrheic; Anorectic.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - For:

(i) manipulating the rate of upper gastrointestinal transit of a substance in a mammal; manipulating post-prandial visceral blood flow to the gastrointestinal tract of a mammal;

(ii) for manipulating or inducing satiety in a mammal;

(iii) for treating visceral pain or visceral hypersensitivity in a human;

(iv) prolonging the residence time of an orally or enterally administered substance;

(v) transmitting to and replicating at a second location in the central nervous system a serotonergic neural signal originating at a first location in the proximal or distal gut of the mammal (all claimed);

(vi) in the management of nutritional and absorption in subjects having variety of gastrointestinal symptoms e.g. abnormally rapid or slow upper gastrointestinal transit, dumping syndrome, diarrhea, weight loss, distention, steatorrhea and asthenia to symptoms of specific nutrient deficiencies (i.e. malnutrition), cachexia, anorexia, bulimia and obesity; and

(vii) treating irritable bowel syndrome.

ADVANTAGE - (M4) reduces esophageal, gastric, biliary, intestinal, colonic or rectal pain. The method allows the artificially directed transmission and/or amplification of nervous signals from one location in the enteric nervous signal transmission from enteric nervous system or alternatively artificially directs nervous signal transmission from the enteric nervous system to the central nervous system, including the hypothalamus, and back again. The method enhances the bioavailability and therapeutic effectiveness of drugs. The composition controls the presentation of the to a desired region of the small intestine for absorption. The method enhances region-to-region (e.g. gut-to-CNS or gut-to-gut) communications by way of replicating 5-HT as a signal.

Dwg.0/13

=> d cost

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
99.54	133.27
2.82	5.88
181.44	268.38
80.49	130.28
-----	-----

CONNECT CHARGES

NETWORK CHARGES

SEARCH CHARGES

DISPLAY CHARGES

FULL ESTIMATED COST

364.29

537.81

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE

-6.57

-8.76

IN FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, WPIDS' AT 16:33:10 ON 09 MAR 2005

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:52:21 ON 09 MAR 2005)

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 14:52:45 ON 09 MAR 2005

E DOCOSAHEXAENOIC ACID/CN

L1 3925 S E3
L2 59903 S (DOCOSAHEXAEN?) OR "DHA" OR (FISH OIL?) OR ((SHELLFISH? OR TU
L3 59904 S L1 OR L2
L4 10989 S (OMEGA (W) 3 (W) FATTY (W) ACID?)
L5 63796 S (OMEGA(W)6(W)FATTY(W)ACID?) OR LINOLEN? OR STEARIDON? OR EICO
L6 292920 S APPETITE OR (FOOD INTAKE) OR (FOOD CONSUMPTION) OR (FOOD INGE
L7 10990363 S DECREASE OR REDUC? OR SUPPRESS?
L8 847832 S OBES? OR OVERWEIGHT OR FAT
L9 38293 S LEPTIN OR (OBES? PROTEIN?)
L10 72611 S L6 (L) L7
L11 175506 S L7 (L) L8
L12 17515 S L10 AND L11
L13 223 S L12 AND L3
L14 223 S L12 (L) L3
L15 58 S L13 AND (INFANT? OR CHILD? OR ADULT?)
L16 33 DUP REM L15 (25 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:03:46 ON 09 MAR 2005

L17 0 S (DECREAS? OR REDUC? OR SUPPRESS? OR INHIBIT?) (L) (APPETITE O
L18 0 S (MODULAT? OR DECREAS? OR REDUC? OR SUPPRESS? OR INHIBIT?) (W)

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 15:22:34 ON 09 MAR 2005

L19 70040 S (DECREAS? OR REDUC? OR SUPPRESS? OR INHIBIT?) (L) (APPETITE O
L20 15581 S (MODULAT? OR DECREAS? OR REDUC? OR SUPPRESS? OR INHIBIT?) (W)
L21 70141 S L19 OR L20
L22 309 S L3 (L) L21
L23 197 S L22 AND L8
L24 7 S L23 AND (INFANT?)
L25 4 DUP REM L24 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
SAVE ALL L10625420/L
L26 1148006 S L8 OR (WEIGHT (5A) CONTROL) OR (WEIGHT (5A) LOSS) OR (WEIGHT
L27 996933 S L8 OR (WEIGHT (A) CONTROL?) OR (WEIGHT (A) LOSS) OR (WEIGHT
L28 18599 S (DECREAS? (A) APPETITE) OR (REDUC? (A) APPETITE) OR ((DECREAS
L29 17943 S L3 AND L27
L30 11962 S L3 (P) L27
L31 11199 S L3 (S) L27
L32 24 S L3 AND L27 AND L28
L33 15 DUP REM L32 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L34 121 S L3 AND (L27 OR L28) AND L9
L35 55 DUP REM L34 (66 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L36 6501 S (INCREAS? (3A) (LEPTIN OR OBES? PROTEIN?))
L37 9 S L3 AND (L27 OR L28) AND L36
L38 5 DUP REM L37 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L39 13 S L3 AND L36
L40 6 DUP REM L39 (7 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L41 1 S DOCOSAHEXAEN? AND ((DECREAS? OR REDUC?) (A) (APPETITE OR FOOD
L42 1 S (DOCOSAHEXAEN? AND ((DECREAS? OR REDUC?) (A) (APPETITE OR FOO

```

L43          9 S DOCOSAHEXAEN? AND (((DECREAS? OR REDUC?) (A) (APPETITE OR FOO
L44          9 DUP REM L43 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s 13 (S) 127
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'L13 (S) L137'
L45          11199 L3 (S) L27

=> s 13 and (127 or 128)
L46          17961 L3 AND (L27 OR L28)

=> s 146 and (infant? or pediatric? or child?)
L47          988 L46 AND (INFANT? OR PEDIATRIC? OR CHILD?)

=> s docosahexaen? (S) (obes? or overweight or (weight (A) control?) or (weight (A)
loss) or (weight (A) reduc?) or ((decreas? or modulat? or reduc? or suppress? or
inhibit?) (A) appetite))
    2 FILES SEARCHED...
    4 FILES SEARCHED...
L48          120 DOCOSAHEXAEN? (S) (OBES? OR OVERWEIGHT OR (WEIGHT (A) CONTROL?)
OR (WEIGHT (A) LOSS) OR (WEIGHT (A) REDUC?) OR ((DECREAS? OR
MODULAT? OR REDUC? OR SUPPRESS? OR INHIBIT?) (A) APPETITE))

=> dup rem 148
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L48
L49          78 DUP REM L48 (42 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
            ANSWERS '1-14' FROM FILE MEDLINE
            ANSWERS '15-17' FROM FILE BIOSIS
            ANSWERS '18-38' FROM FILE CAPLUS
            ANSWERS '39-75' FROM FILE EMBASE
            ANSWERS '76-78' FROM FILE WPIDS

=> s 149 and (infant? or pediatric? or child? or adolescen? or adult?)
L50          22 L49 AND (INFANT? OR PEDIATRIC? OR CHILD? OR ADOLESCEN? OR ADULT
?)

=> dup rem 150
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L50
L51          22 DUP REM L50 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
            ANSWERS '1-4' FROM FILE MEDLINE
            ANSWERS '5-6' FROM FILE CAPLUS
            ANSWERS '7-21' FROM FILE EMBASE
            ANSWER '22' FROM FILE WPIDS

=> d 151 1-22

L51 ANSWER 1 OF 22      MEDLINE on STN
AN  2004143028      MEDLINE
DN  PubMed ID: 15035692
TI  Association of adipose tissue arachidonic acid content with BMI and
overweight status in children from Cyprus and Crete.
AU  Savva Savvas C; Chadjigeorgiou Charalambos; Hatzis Christos; Kyriakakis
Michael; Tsimbinos George; Tornaritis Michael; Kafatos Anthony
CS  Research and Education Foundation of Child Health, Cyprus..
samar1@cyanet.com.cy
SO  British journal of nutrition, (2004 Apr) 91 (4) 643-9.
Journal code: 0372547. ISSN: 0007-1145.
CY  England: United Kingdom
DT  Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA  English
FS  Priority Journals
EM  200405
ED  Entered STN: 20040324
Last Updated on STN: 20040510

```


Entered Medline: 20040506

L51 ANSWER 2 OF 22 MEDLINE on STN
AN 2004338029 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 15241836
TI Phase II study of high-dose fish oil capsules for patients with cancer-related cachexia.
CM Comment in: Cancer. 2005 Feb 1;103(3):651-2. PubMed ID: 15578655
AU Burns C Patrick; Halabi Susan; Clamon Gerald; Kaplan Ellen; Hohl Raymond J; Atkins James N; Schwartz Michael A; Wagner Brett A; Paskett Electra
CS Department of Internal Medicine, The University of Iowa Roy J. and Lucille A. Carver College of Medicine, Iowa City, Iowa 52242, USA..
c-burns@uiowa.edu
NC CA31946 (NCI)
CA77658 (NCI)
P01 CA66081 (NCI)
SO Cancer, (2004 Jul 15) 101 (2) 370-8.
Journal code: 0374236. ISSN: 0008-543X.
CY United States
DT (CLINICAL TRIAL)
(CLINICAL TRIAL, PHASE II)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(MULTICENTER STUDY)
LA English
FS Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
EM 200407
ED Entered STN: 20040709
Last Updated on STN: 20040728
Entered Medline: 20040726

L51 ANSWER 3 OF 22 MEDLINE on STN
AN 2004026970 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 14634727
TI Adverse effect of **obesity** on red cell membrane arachidonic and **docosahexaenoic** acids in gestational diabetes.
AU Min Y; Ghebremeskel K; Lowy C; Thomas B; Crawford M A
CS Institute of Brain Chemistry and Human Nutrition, London Metropolitan University, 166-220 Holloway Road, N7 8DB London, UK..
y.min@londonmet.ac.uk
SO Diabetologia, (2004 Jan) 47 (1) 75-81. Electronic Publication: 2003-11-22.
Journal code: 0006777. ISSN: 0012-186X.
CY Germany: Germany, Federal Republic of
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200410
ED Entered STN: 20040117
Last Updated on STN: 20041006
Entered Medline: 20041005

L51 ANSWER 4 OF 22 MEDLINE on STN
AN 2000456688 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 10982541
TI Differential effects of eicosapentaenoic acid and **docosahexaenoic** acid on vascular reactivity of the forearm microcirculation in hyperlipidemic, **overweight** men.
AU Mori T A; Watts G F; Burke V; Hilme E; Puddey I B; Beilin L J
CS Department of Medicine, University of Western Australia, and The West Australian Heart Research Institute, Perth, Australia..
tmori@cyllene.uwa.edu.au
SO Circulation, (2000 Sep 12) 102 (11) 1264-9.
Journal code: 0147763. ISSN: 1524-4539.
CY United States

DT (CLINICAL TRIAL)
 Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 (RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)
 LA English
 FS Priority Journals
 EM 200009
 ED Entered STN: 20001005
 Last Updated on STN: 20010521
 Entered Medline: 20000928

L51 ANSWER 5 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 AN 2004:550752 CAPLUS
 DN 141:94354
 TI Compositions comprising polyunsaturated fatty acids for appetite control
 IN Auestad, Nancy; Wolf, Tina D.; Huang, Yung-sheng
 PA USA
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 24 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 602,169.
 CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent
 LA English

FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	----	-----	-----	-----
PI	US 2004132819	A1	20040708	US 2003-625420	20030723
PRAI	US 2002-401466P	P	20020806		
	US 2003-602169	A2	20030624		

L51 ANSWER 6 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 AN 2003:58904 CAPLUS
 DN 138:186973
 TI Anti-obesity effect of soy milk containing
 docosahexaenoic acid in young Japanese adult women
 AU Uenishi, Kazuhiro; Negishi, Yukiko; Matsuda, Sanae; Koga, Kenji; Suzuki,
 Hisano; Sugahara, Tatsuyuki; Kagawa, Yasuo
 CS Kagawa Nutrition University, Sakado-shi, 350-0288, Japan
 SO Nippon Eiyo, Shokuryo Gakkaishi (2002), 55(6), 339-345
 CODEN: NESGDC; ISSN: 0287-3516
 PB Nippon Eiyo, Shokuryo Gakkai
 DT Journal
 LA Japanese

L51 ANSWER 7 OF 22 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
 on STN
 AN 2004340824 EMBASE
 TI Omega-3 fatty acids improve liver and pancreas function in postoperative
 cancer patients.
 AU Heller A.R.; Rossel T.; Gottschlich B.; Tiebel O.; Menschikowski M.; Litz
 R.J.; Zimmermann T.; Koch T.
 CS A.R. Heller, Klin. Anaesthesiol./Intensivtherapie, Univ. Klin. Carl Gustav
 Carus, Fetscherstrasse 74, D-01307 Dresden, Germany.
 axel.heller@uniklinikum-dresden.de
 SO International Journal of Cancer, (10 Sep 2004) 111/4 (611-616).
 Refs: 40
 ISSN: 0020-7136 CODEN: IJCNAW
 CY United States
 DT Journal; Article
 FS 009 Surgery
 016 Cancer
 017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
 029 Clinical Biochemistry
 048 Gastroenterology
 LA English
 SL English

L51 ANSWER 8 OF 22 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
 on STN
 AN 2004421382 EMBASE
 TI Polyunsaturated fatty acids in human milk: An essential role in
infant development.
 AU Innis S.M.
 CS S.M. Innis, Department of Paediatrics, B.C. Res. Inst. Children's/W. H.,
 University of British Columbia, 950 West 28th Avenue, Vancouver, BC,
 Canada
 SO Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology, (2004) 554/- (27-43).
 Refs: 85
 ISSN: 0065-2598 CODEN: AEMBAP
 CY United States
 DT Journal; Conference Article
 FS 007 Pediatrics and Pediatric Surgery
 029 Clinical Biochemistry
 037 Drug Literature Index
 LA English
 SL English

L51 ANSWER 9 OF 22 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
 on STN
 AN 2003243206 EMBASE
 TI Fish consumption and blood lipids in three ethnic groups of Quebec
 (Canada).
 AU Dewailly E.; Blanchet C.; Gingras S.; Lemieux S.; Holub B.J.
 CS E. Dewailly, Public Health Research Unit, Laval Univ. Medical Research
 Center, Ctr. Hosp. Univ. de Quebec, 945 ave. Wolfe, Sainte-Foy, Que. G1V
 5B3, Canada. eric.dewailly@crchul.ulaval.ca
 SO Lipids, (1 Apr 2003) 38/4 (359-365).
 Refs: 61
 ISSN: 0024-4201 CODEN: LPDSAP
 CY United States
 DT Journal; Conference Article
 FS 018 Cardiovascular Diseases and Cardiovascular Surgery
 029 Clinical Biochemistry
 LA English
 SL English

L51 ANSWER 10 OF 22 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
 on STN
 AN 2003017246 EMBASE
 TI Plasma and neutrophil fatty acid composition in advanced cancer patients
 and response to fish oil supplementation.
 AU Pratt V.C.; Watanabe S.; Bruera E.; Mackey J.; Clandinin M.T.; Baracos
 V.E.; Field C.J.
 CS V.E. Baracos, Department of Agricultural, University of Alberta, 410
 Ag/Forestry Center, Edmonton, Alta. T6G 2P5, Canada.
 vickie.baracos@ualberta.ca
 SO British Journal of Cancer, (2 Dec 2002) 87/12 (1370-1378).
 Refs: 67
 ISSN: 0007-0920 CODEN: BJCAAI
 CY United Kingdom
 DT Journal; Article
 FS 016 Cancer
 030 Pharmacology
 037 Drug Literature Index
 LA English
 SL English

L51 ANSWER 11 OF 22 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
 on STN
 AN 2002061992 EMBASE
 TI Assessment of dietary and genetic factors influencing serum and adipose

fatty acid composition in obese female identical twins.

AU Kunesova M.; Hainer V.; Tvrzicka E.; Phinney S.D.; Stich V.; Parizkova J.; Zak A.; Stunkard A.J.

CS M. Kunesova, Obesity Management Centre, First Medical School, Charles University, U nemocnice 1, 128 08 Prague, Czech Republic.
marie.kunesova@lfi.cuni.cz

SO Lipids, (2002) 37/1 (27-32).
Refs: 37
ISSN: 0024-4201 CODEN: LPDSAP

CY United States
DT Journal; Article
FS 017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
022 Human Genetics
029 Clinical Biochemistry

LA English
SL English

L51 ANSWER 12 OF 22 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
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AN 2002381251 EMBASE

TI The lipids that matter from **infant** nutrition to insulin resistance.

AU Das U.N.

CS Dr. U.N. Das, FAMS, EFA Sciences LLC, 1420 Providence Highway, Norwood, MA 02062, United States. undurti@hotmail.com

SO Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids, (1 Jul 2002) 67/1 (1-12).
Refs: 133
ISSN: 0952-3278 CODEN: PLEAEU

CY United Kingdom
DT Journal; General Review
FS 003 Endocrinology
007 Pediatrics and Pediatric Surgery
029 Clinical Biochemistry

LA English
SL English

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AN 1999189539 EMBASE

TI Fish oil-enriched nutritional supplement attenuates progression of the acute-phase response in weight-losing patients with advanced pancreatic cancer.

AU Barber M.D.; Ross J.A.; Preston T.; Shenkin A.; Fearon K.C.H.

CS K.C.H. Fearon, University Department of Surgery, Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, Edinburgh EH3 9YW, United Kingdom

SO Journal of Nutrition, (1999) 129/6 (1120-1125).
Refs: 26
ISSN: 0022-3166 CODEN: JONUAI

CY United States
DT Journal; Article
FS 016 Cancer
029 Clinical Biochemistry
037 Drug Literature Index

LA English
SL English

L51 ANSWER 14 OF 22 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
on STN

AN 1998289817 EMBASE

TI The effect of under- and overnutrition on essential fatty acid metabolism in **childhood**.

AU Decsi T.; Molnar D.; Koletzko B.

CS Dr. T. Decsi, Department of Paediatrics, University Medical School of

SO Pecs, Jozsef A. u. 7, H-7623 Pecs, Hungary
 European Journal of Clinical Nutrition, (1998) 52/8 (541-548).
 Refs: 54
 ISSN: 0954-3007 CODEN: EJCNEQ
 CY United Kingdom
 DT Journal; Article
 FS 003 Endocrinology
 007 Pediatrics and Pediatric Surgery
 029 Clinical Biochemistry
 LA English
 SL English

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 on STN
 AN 1998061090 EMBASE
 TI The fatty acid composition of skeletal muscle membrane its relationship
 with the type of feeding and plasma glucose levels in young
children.
 AU Baur L.A.; O'Connor J.; Pan D.A.; Kriketos A.D.; Storlien L.H.
 CS Dr. L.A. Baur, FRACP, Dept. of Paediatrics/Child Health, Royal Alexandra
 Hosp. for Children, PO Box 3515, Parramatta, NSW 2124, Australia
 SO Metabolism: Clinical and Experimental, (1998) 47/1 (106-112).
 Refs: 47
 ISSN: 0026-0495 CODEN: METAAJ
 CY United States
 DT Journal; Article
 FS 007 Pediatrics and Pediatric Surgery
 LA English
 SL English

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 on STN
 AN 96080803 EMBASE
 DN 1996080803
 TI The effect of polyunsaturated fatty acids on the progress of cachexia in
 patients with pancreatic cancer.
 AU Wigmore S.J.; Ross J.A.; Falconer J.S.; Plester C.E.; Tisdale M.J.; Carter
 D.C.; Fearon K.C.H.
 CS University Department of Surgery, Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, Lauriston
 Place, Edinburgh EH3 9YW, United Kingdom
 SO Nutrition, (1996) 12/1 SUPPL. (S27-S30).
 ISSN: 0899-9007 CODEN: NUTRER
 CY United States
 DT Journal; Conference Article
 FS 006 Internal Medicine
 017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
 029 Clinical Biochemistry
 037 Drug Literature Index
 LA English
 SL English

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 on STN
 AN 95264760 EMBASE
 DN 1995264760
 TI Plasma fatty acid composition as an indicator of habitual dietary fat
 intake in middle-aged **adults.**
 AU Ma J.; Folsom A.R.; Shahar E.; Eckfeldt J.H.
 CS Division of Epidemiology, School of Public Health, University of
 Minnesota, 1300 South Second Street, Minneapolis, MN 55454-1015, United
 States
 SO American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, (1995) 62/3 (564-571).
 ISSN: 0002-9165 CODEN: AJCNAC
 CY United States

DT Journal; Article
FS 017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
LA English
SL English

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AN 95189179 EMBASE
DN 1995189179

TI Essential fatty acid metabolism in patients with essential hypertension,
diabetes mellitus and coronary heart disease.

AU Das U.N.

CS Department of Medicine, Nizam's Inst. of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad
500482, India

SO Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids, (1995) 52/6
(387-391).

ISSN: 0952-3278 CODEN: PLEAEU

CY United Kingdom

DT Journal; Article

FS 003 Endocrinology
005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
006 Internal Medicine
008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
018 Cardiovascular Diseases and Cardiovascular Surgery
029 Clinical Biochemistry

LA English

SL English

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AN 95078221 EMBASE
DN 1995078221

TI Modulation of the endogenous leukotriene production by fish oil and
vitamin E.

AU Denzlinger C.; Kless T.; Sagebiel-Kohler S.; Lemmen C.; Jacob K.; Wilmanns
W.; Adam O.

CS Medizinische Klinik III, Klinikum Grosshadern, Ludwig-Maximilians
Universitat, D-81377 Munchen, Germany

SO Journal of Lipid Mediators and Cell Signalling, (1995) 11/2 (119-132).
ISSN: 0929-7855 CODEN: JLMSEO

CY Netherlands

DT Journal; Article

FS 029 Clinical Biochemistry
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index

LA English

SL English

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on STN

AN 94349141 EMBASE
DN 1994349141

TI Fat and cholesterol in the diet of **infants** and young
children: Implications for growth, development, and long-term
health.

AU Hardy S.C.; Kleinman R.E.

CS Comb.Prog.in Pediat. Gastroenter., Massachusetts General Hospital, 4th
Floor, Bartlett Ext., Boston, MA 02113, United States

SO Journal of Pediatrics, (1994) 125/5 II (S69-S77).
ISSN: 0022-3476 CODEN: JOPDAB

CY United States

DT Journal; Conference Article

FS 007 Pediatrics and Pediatric Surgery
017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology

029 Clinical Biochemistry
LA English
SL English

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on STN
AN 93001572 EMBASE
DN 1993001572
TI Influence of dietary composition on energy expenditure during recovery of
body weight in the rat: Implications for catch-up growth and obesity
relapse.
AU Dulloo A.G.; Girardier L.
CS Department of Physiology, Centre Medical Universitaire, 9, avenue de
Champel, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland
SO Metabolism: Clinical and Experimental, (1992) 41/12 (1336-1342).
ISSN: 0026-0495 CODEN: METAAJ
CY United States
DT Journal; Article
FS 002 Physiology
029 Clinical Biochemistry
LA English
SL English

L51 ANSWER 22 OF 22 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 2004-226326 [21] WPIDS
DNC C2004-089216
TI Use of long-chain n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids to control appetite and
to treat and/or prevent obesity and conditions of overweight.
DC B05
IN AUESTAD, N; HUANG, Y; WOLF, T D; AUESTAD, N A
PA (AUES-I) AUESTAD N; (HUAN-I) HUANG Y; (WOLF-I) WOLF T D; (ABBO) ABBOTT LAB
CYC 102
PI WO 2004012727 A1 20040212 (200421)* EN 62 A61K031-232
RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IT LU MC NL PT RO
SE SI SK TR
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK
DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR
KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NI NO NZ OM PG PH
PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VC VN
YU ZA ZM ZW
US 2004132819 A1 20040708 (200445) A61K031-202
AU 2003256983 A1 20040223 (200453) A61K031-232
ADT WO 2004012727 A1 WO 2003-US23708 20030730; US 2004132819 A1 Provisional US
2002-401466P 20020806, CIP of US 2003-602169 20030624, US 2003-625420
20030723; AU 2003256983 A1 AU 2003-256983 20030730
FDT AU 2003256983 A1 Based on WO 2004012727
PRAI US 2002-401466P 20020806; US 2003-602169 20030624;
US 2003-625420 20030723
IC ICM A61K031-202; A61K031-232
ICS A61P003-04

=> d cost

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
130.36	164.09
3.72	6.78
224.91	311.85
129.82	179.61
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488.81	662.33

FULL ESTIMATED COST

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION

CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE -6.57 -8.76

IN FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, WPIDS' AT 16:42:11 ON 09 MAR 2005

=> file stnguide

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	488.81	662.33

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
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LAST RELOADED: Mar 4, 2005 (20050304/UP).

=> FIL MEDLINE BIOSIS CAPLUS EMBASE WPIDS

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.30	662.63

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-8.76

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:52:21 ON 09 MAR 2005)

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 14:52:45 ON 09 MAR 2005

E DOCOSAHEXAENOIC ACID/CN

L1	3925 S E3
L2	59903 S (DOCOSAHEXAEN?) OR "DHA" OR (FISH OIL?) OR ((SHELLFISH? OR TU
L3	59904 S L1 OR L2
L4	10989 S (OMEGA (W) 3 (W) FATTY (W) ACID?)
L5	63796 S (OMEGA(W)6(W)FATTY(W)ACID?) OR LINOLEN? OR STEARIDON? OR EICO
L6	292920 S APPETITE OR (FOOD INTAKE) OR (FOOD CONSUMPTION) OR (FOOD INGE
L7	10990363 S DECREASE OR REDUC? OR SUPPRESS?
L8	847832 S OBES? OR OVERWEIGHT OR FAT
L9	38293 S LEPTIN OR (OBES? PROTEIN?)
L10	72611 S L6 (L) L7

L11 175506 S L7 (L) L8
 L12 17515 S L10 AND L11
 L13 223 S L12 AND L3
 L14 223 S L12 (L) L3
 L15 58 S L13 AND (INFANT? OR CHILD? OR ADULT?)
 L16 33 DUP REM L15 (25 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:03:46 ON 09 MAR 2005

L17 0 S (DECREAS? OR REDUC? OR SUPPRESS? OR INHIBIT?) (L) (APPETITE O
 L18 0 S (MODULAT? OR DECREAS? OR REDUC? OR SUPPRESS? OR INHIBIT?) (W)

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 15:22:34 ON 09
 MAR 2005

L19 70040 S (DECREAS? OR REDUC? OR SUPPRESS? OR INHIBIT?) (L) (APPETITE O
 L20 15581 S (MODULAT? OR DECREAS? OR REDUC? OR SUPPRESS? OR INHIBIT?) (W)
 L21 70141 S L19 OR L20
 L22 309 S L3 (L) L21
 L23 197 S L22 AND L8
 L24 7 S L23 AND (INFANT?)
 L25 4 DUP REM L24 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
 SAVE ALL L10625420/L
 L26 1148006 S L8 OR (WEIGHT (5A) CONTROL) OR (WEIGHT (5A) LOSS) OR (WEIGHT
 L27 996933 S L8 OR (WEIGHT (A) CONTROL?) OR (WEIGHT (A) LOSS) OR (WEIGHT
 L28 18599 S (DECREAS? (A) APPETITE) OR (REDUC? (A) APPETITE) OR ((DECREAS
 L29 17943 S L3 AND L27
 L30 11962 S L3 (P) L27
 L31 11199 S L3 (S) L27
 L32 24 S L3 AND L27 AND L28
 L33 15 DUP REM L32 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
 L34 121 S L3 AND (L27 OR L28) AND L9
 L35 55 DUP REM L34 (66 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
 L36 6501 S (INCREAS? (3A) (LEPTIN OR OBES? PROTEIN?))
 L37 9 S L3 AND (L27 OR L28) AND L36
 L38 5 DUP REM L37 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
 L39 13 S L3 AND L36
 L40 6 DUP REM L39 (7 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
 L41 1 S DOCOSAHEXAEN? AND ((DECREAS? OR REDUC?) (A) (APPETITE OR FOOD
 L42 1 S (DOCOSAHEXAEN? AND ((DECREAS? OR REDUC?) (A) (APPETITE OR FOO
 L43 9 S DOCOSAHEXAEN? AND (((DECREAS? OR REDUC?) (A) (APPETITE OR FOO
 L44 9 DUP REM L43 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
 L45 11199 S L3 (S) L27
 L46 17961 S L3 AND (L27 OR L28)
 L47 988 S L46 AND (INFANT? OR PEDIATRIC? OR CHILD?)
 L48 120 S DOCOSAHEXAEN? (S) (OBES? OR OVERWEIGHT OR (WEIGHT (A) CONTROL
 L49 78 DUP REM L48 (42 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
 L50 22 S L49 AND (INFANT? OR PEDIATRIC? OR CHILD? OR ADOLESCEN? OR AD
 L51 22 DUP REM L50 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:42:33 ON 09 MAR 2005

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 16:45:44 ON 09
 MAR 2005

=> d l51 20 ibib ed abs

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 94349141 EMBASE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1994349141
 TITLE: Fat and cholesterol in the diet of **infants** and young **children**: Implications for growth, development, and long-term health.
 AUTHOR: Hardy S.C.; Kleinman R.E.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Comb.Prog.in Pediat. Gastroenter., Massachusetts General Hospital, 4th Floor, Bartlett Ext., Boston, MA 02113, United States
 SOURCE: Journal of Pediatrics, (1994) 125/5 II (S69-S77).
 ISSN: 0022-3476 CODEN: JOPDAB
 COUNTRY: United States
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Conference Article
 FILE SEGMENT: 007 Pediatrics and Pediatric Surgery
 017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
 029 Clinical Biochemistry
 LANGUAGE: English
 SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB Fat is necessary in the diets of **infants** and young **children** because of their extraordinary energy needs and limited dietary capacity. In addition, essential fatty acids provide the substrates for arachidonic acid, **docosa**hexaenoic acid, and their metabolites. Deficiencies in the amounts of these long-chain fatty acids in the diet during infancy may affect the maturation of the central nervous system, including visual development and intelligence. Efforts to link the diet in infancy and early **childhood** to the development of chronic diseases in **adulthood** are hampered by a lack of supportive epidemiologic and clinical data. Serum cholesterol and lipid levels during **childhood** correlate only weakly with their levels at maturity. Studies in twins suggest that there is a large genetic component to serum lipid levels. Similarly, the correlation between **obesity** in early **childhood** and in **adulthood** is weak. Young **children** who receive fat-restricted diets in which fat accounts for 30% or less of their intake appear to grow normally but are more likely not to consume the recommended dietary allowances of many nutrients. Therefore fat should not be restricted in the diets of **infants** and young **children**. Restricting fat to approximately 30% of the calories consumed is reasonable after the age of 2 years, but the benefits of this recommendation remain to be proved.

=> save

ENTER L#, L# RANGE, ALL, OR (END):all

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:52:21 ON 09 MAR 2005)

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 14:52:45 ON 09 MAR 2005

E DOCOSAHEXAENOIC ACID/CN

L1 3925 S E3

L2 59903 S (DOCOSAHEXAEN?) OR "DHA" OR (FISH OIL?) OR ((SHELLFISH? OR TU

L3 59904 S L1 OR L2

L4 10989 S (OMEGA (W) 3 (W) FATTY (W) ACID?)

L5 63796 S (OMEGA(W)6(W)FATTY(W)ACID?) OR LINOLEN? OR STEARIDON? OR EICO
 L6 292920 S APPETITE OR (FOOD INTAKE) OR (FOOD CONSUMPTION) OR (FOOD INGE
 L7 10990363 S DECREASE OR REDUC? OR SUPPRESS?
 L8 847832 S OBES? OR OVERWEIGHT OR FAT
 L9 38293 S LEPTIN OR (OBES? PROTEIN?)
 L10 72611 S L6 (L) L7
 L11 175506 S L7 (L) L8
 L12 17515 S L10 AND L11
 L13 223 S L12 AND L3
 L14 223 S L12 (L) L3
 L15 58 S L13 AND (INFANT? OR CHILD? OR ADULT?)
 L16 33 DUP REM L15 (25 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:03:46 ON 09 MAR 2005

L17 0 S (DECREAS? OR REDUC? OR SUPPRESS? OR INHIBIT?) (L) (APPETITE O
 L18 0 S (MODULAT? OR DECREAS? OR REDUC? OR SUPPRESS? OR INHIBIT?) (W)

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 15:22:34 ON 09 MAR 2005

L19 70040 S (DECREAS? OR REDUC? OR SUPPRESS? OR INHIBIT?) (L) (APPETITE O
 L20 15581 S (MODULAT? OR DECREAS? OR REDUC? OR SUPPRESS? OR INHIBIT?) (W)
 L21 70141 S L19 OR L20
 L22 309 S L3 (L) L21
 L23 197 S L22 AND L8
 L24 7 S L23 AND (INFANT?)
 L25 4 DUP REM L24 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
 SAVE ALL L10625420/L
 L26 1148006 S L8 OR (WEIGHT (5A) CONTROL) OR (WEIGHT (5A) LOSS) OR (WEIGHT
 L27 996933 S L8 OR (WEIGHT (A) CONTROL?) OR (WEIGHT (A) LOSS) OR (WEIGHT
 L28 18599 S (DECREAS? (A) APPETITE) OR (REDUC? (A) APPETITE) OR ((DECREAS
 L29 17943 S L3 AND L27
 L30 11962 S L3 (P) L27
 L31 11199 S L3 (S) L27
 L32 24 S L3 AND L27 AND L28
 L33 15 DUP REM L32 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
 L34 121 S L3 AND (L27 OR L28) AND L9
 L35 55 DUP REM L34 (66 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
 L36 6501 S (INCREAS? (3A) (LEPTIN OR OBES? PROTEIN?))
 L37 9 S L3 AND (L27 OR L28) AND L36
 L38 5 DUP REM L37 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
 L39 13 S L3 AND L36
 L40 6 DUP REM L39 (7 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
 L41 1 S DOCOSAHEXAEN? AND ((DECREAS? OR REDUC?) (A) (APPETITE OR FOOD
 L42 1 S (DOCOSAHEXAEN? AND ((DECREAS? OR REDUC?) (A) (APPETITE OR FOO
 L43 9 S DOCOSAHEXAEN? AND ((DECREAS? OR REDUC?) (A) (APPETITE OR FOO
 L44 9 DUP REM L43 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
 L45 11199 S L3 (S) L27
 L46 17961 S L3 AND (L27 OR L28)
 L47 988 S L46 AND (INFANT? OR PEDIATRIC? OR CHILD?)
 L48 120 S DOCOSAHEXAEN? (S) (OBES? OR OVERWEIGHT OR (WEIGHT (A) CONTROL
 L49 78 DUP REM L48 (42 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
 L50 22 S L49 AND (INFANT? OR PEDIATRIC? OR CHILD? OR ADOLESCEN? OR AD
 L51 22 DUP REM L50 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:42:33 ON 09 MAR 2005

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 16:45:44 ON 09 MAR 2005

SAVE ALL L10625420/L

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:48:40 ON 09 MAR 2005

	E AUESTAD N/AU
L52	28 S E3-E6
	E WOLF T/AU
L53	2 S E37
	E HUANG YUNG/AU
L54	250 S E3, E27-28
	E WOLF TINA/AU
	E WOLF T/AU
L55	219 S E3
L56	495 S L52 OR L53 OR L54 OR L55
L57	59 S L56 AND DOCOSAHEXAEN?
L58	2 S L57 AND (APPETITE OR OBES?)
L59	0 S L57 AND ((WEIGHT (A) CONTROL?) OR (WEIGHT (A) LOSS))

=>

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:48:40 ON 09 MAR 2005

E AUESTAD N/AU
L52 28 S E3-E6
E WOLF T/AU
L53 2 S E37
E HUANG YUNG/AU
L54 250 S E3, E27-28
E WOLF TINA/AU
E WOLF T/AU
L55 219 S E3
L56 495 S L52 OR L53 OR L54 OR L55
L57 59 S L56 AND DOCOSAHEXAEN?

=> d cost

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CONNECT CHARGES	1.95	177.78
NETWORK CHARGES	0.30	7.92
SEARCH CHARGES	18.90	330.75
DISPLAY CHARGES	0.00	182.46
	-----	-----
FULL ESTIMATED COST	21.15	698.91

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-8.76

IN FILE 'CAPLUS' AT 16:51:43 ON 09 MAR 2005

=> s 157 and (appetite or obes?)

21640 APPETITE
177 APPETITES
21731 APPETITE
(APPETITE OR APPETITES)
34865 OBES?

L58 2 L57 AND (APPETITE OR OBES?)

=> d 158 1-2

L58 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2004:550752 CAPLUS
DN 141:94354
TI Compositions comprising polyunsaturated fatty acids for **appetite**
control
IN **Auestad, Nancy; Wolf, Tina D.; Huang,**
Yung-sheng
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 24 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 602,169.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	----	-----	-----	-----
PI	US 2004132819	A1	20040708	US 2003-625420	20030723
PRAI	US 2002-401466P	P	20020806		
	US 2003-602169	A2	20030624		

L58 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 2004:120715 CAPLUS

DN 140:152024

TI Compositions comprising polyunsaturated fatty acid (PUFAs) for the control
of **appetite** and body weight management

IN Auestad, Nancy A.; Wolf, Tina D.; Huang,
Yung-Sheng
PA Abbott Laboratories, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 62 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2004012727	A1	20040212	WO 2003-US23708	20030730
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR				
PRAI US	2002-401466P	P	20020806		

=> s 157 and ((weight (A) control?) or (weight (A) loss))
 107247 WEIGHT
 12876 WEIGHTS
 115746 WEIGHT
 (WEIGHT OR WEIGHTS)
 1404716 WT
 102770 WTS
 1457135 WT
 (WT OR WTS)
 1490683 WEIGHT
 (WEIGHT OR WT)
 2029524 CONTROL?
 3494 WEIGHT (A) CONTROL?
 107247 WEIGHT
 12876 WEIGHTS
 115746 WEIGHT
 (WEIGHT OR WEIGHTS)
 1404716 WT
 102770 WTS
 1457135 WT
 (WT OR WTS)
 1490683 WEIGHT
 (WEIGHT OR WT)
 548974 LOSS
 103332 LOSSES
 617487 LOSS
 (LOSS OR LOSSES)
 44750 WEIGHT (A) LOSS
 L59 0 L57 AND ((WEIGHT (A) CONTROL?) OR (WEIGHT (A) LOSS))

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	16247	docosahexaenoic or docosahexaenoate or (fish adj oil) or ((shellfish or tuna or mackerel or salmon or menhaden or anchovy or herring or trout or sardine) adj oil)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/03/09 10:36
L2	21910	linolenic or stearidonic or eicosapentaenoic or docosapentaenoic or linolenate or stearidonate or eicosapentaenoate or docosapentaenoate	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/03/09 10:37
L3	25015	appetite or (food adj intake) or (food adj ingest\$) or (food adj consumption) or (eat) or (eating)	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/03/09 10:39
L4	8220	arachidonic or arachidonate	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/03/09 10:40
L5	62	(antagonist or antagonism or antagonize or antagonizing) near5 ((cannabinoid adj receptor\$) or cannabinoid or "CB1 receptor")	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/03/09 10:42
L6	63	(antagonist or antagonism or antagonize or antagonizing) near10 ((cannabinoid adj receptor\$) or cannabinoid or "CB1 receptor")	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/03/09 10:42
L7	56118	obese or obesity or overweight or fat	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/03/09 10:43
L8	776	leptin or (obese adj protein\$) or (obesity adj protein\$)	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/03/09 10:45
L9	14546	I1 or I2	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/03/09 10:45
L10	847	(I1 or I2) and I3	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/03/09 10:46
L11	62	I9 same I3	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/03/09 10:46
L12	847	I10 and I3	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/03/09 10:49
L13	2574	(I1 or I2) and I4	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/03/09 10:50
L14	245	I10 and I4	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/03/09 10:51
L15	847	I10 and I3	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/03/09 10:51
L16	245	I14 and I3	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/03/09 10:52
L17	0	I10 and I6	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/03/09 10:53
L18	0	I10 and cannabinoid	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/03/09 10:53
L19	0	I10 and (cannabinoid adj receptor)	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/03/09 10:53
L20	10	I1 and cannabinoid	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/03/09 10:57
L21	1178	I1 same I7	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/03/09 10:58
L22	0	I1 same I7 same I8	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/03/09 10:58
L23	5	I21 and I8	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/03/09 11:17
L24	4	I21 and I3 and I8	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/03/09 11:17

L25	0	I24 not I23	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/03/09 11:18
L26	19	(I1 or I2 or I4) same cannabinoid	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/03/09 12:51
L27	8	(I1 or I2) and (I4) same I3	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/03/09 12:59
L28	521	I1 and I3	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/03/09 13:14
L29	14	I1 and (decrease near5 I3)	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/03/09 12:59
L30	32	I1 and ((decrease or reduce or inhibit or reduction) near5 I3)	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/03/09 13:10
L31	51	I1 and ((decrease or reduce or inhibit or reduction or suppress or suppression) near5 I3)	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/03/09 13:10
L32	19	I31 not I30	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/03/09 13:10
L33	18	I30 not I29	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/03/09 13:15
L34	2574	(I1 or I2) and I4	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/03/09 13:15
L35	245	I34 and I3	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/03/09 13:18
L36	67	I35 and (infant).	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/03/09 13:15
S1	31	("6495599" "6596302" "5328691" "5552150" "5614208" "5620701" "5972664" "6258375" "6403349" "6432684" "6410288" "6136574" "6589767" "6428990" "6635451" "6447797" "6677145" "6858416"). pn.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/03/08 13:07
S2	18	("5223285" "5374657" "5550156" "5658767" "5397591" "5407957" "5492938" "5711983" "5658767" "4935243" "4817367" "4744988"). pn.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/03/08 15:50
S3	0	ep-0003407-\$.did.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/03/08 15:51
S4	0	ep-200003407-\$.did.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/03/08 15:51
S5	0	ep-0954975-\$.did.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/03/08 15:52
S6	1	wo-8703198-\$.did.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/03/08 15:53

S7	10	("4298601" "5753253" "5665384" "6207638" "6034132").pn.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/03/08 16:00
S8	0	wo-0117374-\$.did.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/03/08 16:00
S9	1	wo-200117374-\$.did.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/03/08 16:01
S10	0	ep-0771817-\$.did.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/03/08 16:01
S11	0	ep-000771817-\$.did.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/03/08 16:01
S12	0	ep-00771817-\$.did.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/03/08 16:01
S13	0	ep-0771817-\$.did.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/03/08 16:01
S14	2	gb-2355382-\$.did.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/03/08 16:03
S15	2	"6036992".pn.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/03/08 16:04
S16	0	ep-0484266-\$.did.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/03/08 16:04

S17	0	ep-0957173-\$.did.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/03/08 16:05
S18	2	wo-9844917-\$.did.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/03/08 16:07
S19	2	wo-9836745-\$.did.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/03/08 16:21
S20	2	wo-9610922-\$.did.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/03/08 16:58
S21	18178	appetite or (food adj intake) or (food adj ingest\$)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/03/08 17:06
S22	16247	docosahexaenoic or docosahexaenoate or (fish adj oil) or ((shellfish or tuna or mackerel or salmon or menhaden or anchovy or herring or trout or sardine) adj oil)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/03/08 17:16
S23	5357782	decrease or inhibit or reduce or reduction	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/03/08 17:17
S24	13186	S23 and S21	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/03/08 17:17
S25	435	S24 and S22	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/03/08 17:17
S26	322	S25 and (growth or stress or (sleep adj deprivation) or (food adj restrict\$) or (irregular adj meal))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/03/08 18:08

S27	143	S25 and growth and (stress or stimuli or stimulus or (sleep adj deprivation) or (food adj restrict\$) or (irregular adj meal))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/03/08 17:19
S28	35	S27 and infant	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/03/08 18:05
S29	112756	S23 and (obese or obesity or overweight or fat)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/03/08 18:07
S30	4919	S22 and S29	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/03/08 18:07
S31	1925	S30 and (growth or stress or (sleep adj deprivation) or (food adj restrict\$) or (irregular adj meal))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/03/08 18:08
S32	401	S30 and growth and (stress or (sleep adj deprivation) or (food adj restrict\$) or (irregular adj meal))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/03/08 18:08
S33	258	S32 and (infant or child or children or adult)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/03/08 18:09
S34	113	S32 and infant	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/03/08 18:09